One good reason to know more The German Tribune about GHH-DM 6,344 millions World turnove hth Year-No. 469-By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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inderground reliwey Expension joint

14 Tasting tha Innar walls

davaloping countries, which is 50%

highar than tha Garman Industrial

built up an impressiva record of tachnical

development, a fact borna oul by tha very

Research and development work is largely

diracted towards devaloping now technologies

Wa ara, however, daaply concorned with the

protection of our anvironment-with cleen air,

pure water, adoquate food supplies and safely

lavourable balance of licanca revenua.

The Cheirman of the Board, Dr. Diolrich

Wilhalm von Mengea, la oplimietic about the

aconomic conditions. His corporate policy for

tha coming year: consolidation before growth

futura of the GHH Group dospito uncartain

in traffic and at work.

Outlook

of a GHH axie!

Blades

The GHH Group

eupplied pipeline

Gutehofinungehütte (GHH) is tha largest and oldast heavy industrial equipment group in Weet Garmany. Ita production programme rangaa from small alectronic unite and high preclaion machinas to trenaport equipment end complate plantinataliations.

Among the internationally renowned companiea within the Group are the machine manufacturers M.A.N., tha iron end steel trading house Farrostael, the angineering firm of Schloemann and kabalmetal, cabla makera and non-ferrous metal procaeeora. Tha GHH Group ranka as one of the most important suppliers in the field of advanced technology - components and aquipment for nuclear end convantional power atallons, for the chamical, iron and atael as well as the transportation industries. The Group amploys naarly 100,000 peop!a.

The Year 1969/1970

Turnovar during tha year under review reached DM 6,344,000,000 - an increase of 12.2% over the previous year. The number of orders racaived rose by 14.8% ansuring the full use of resources for a long Ilma to come.

The reaults for the year wara satisfactory in spite of increesing coet praseura. The dividend remains unchanged at DM 7.- for each DM 50.- share. The equity capital of the Group amounts to DM 956,000,000.

International Cooperation

In the fece of escalating costs and keaner competition resulting from the prograesiva axpension of world markate, GHH is constantly etrengihening its trading position through cooperation agraamente and partnarehips with othar mejor German concarne and with companies ihroughout the world. For example, one auch agreemant la in oparation balwaen GHH-Sterkrada, Industrial equipment manufacturera. end Humphrey and Glasgow GHG of London.

Exports

During the financial year GHH Group exporte reached DM 2,300,000,000 or 36.5 % of total

U.S. abandons policeman role but remains aware of responsibilities

Out before the beholder so openly, one so continuously and attentively bserved, and yet none has so many indamental changes to offer as the

Every time one feels one has grasped medca's latest change of direction the ext one is already in progress. Not fiequently one extreme leads to on-

While the rest of the world copies US salas. 26.5% of ell exporte want to the lovels of sex and violence the tender ook (and film) Love Story is breaking all Ablishing records on the other side of

avarage, while 5.3% want to the eastern he Atlantic.

European students vent their wroth block compared with 4.5% for German wer the Negro problem in the United Males, yet in America Itself this particilar problem has meanwhile been super-Research and Development ieded by other, more pressing problems.

GHH was founded mora than 200 years ego. wime figures in the United States may be Since than the companies in the Group have built up an impressive record of tachnical asy. In America itself crime-fighters are elebrating their first tangible successee:

The greatest change this year's visitor to the United States comes scross is a thange in political consciousness. Victnam is not only the first war the Americana have not won; it has also conto as a shattering blow to the people's self-confidence.

Just as the view used to be widespread that what is good for General Motors is good for America, most Americans also used to believe that whot is good for America is good for the world.

the largely as a result of this feeling, coupled, of course, with the enormous

IN THIS ISSUE

tt you would like to know more about the GHH Social Democrats must wake up to the hard political realities BOOK REVIEWS German-litarature over the

THE ECONOMY No suddan alump likely but creeping inflation is on the cards

Sex paper circulations outstrip the serious press

position of power America, much to its Own astonishment, came to occupy in the course of the Second World War, that America's role of world policeman evolved in the fiftles.

Schallbau Gasellschaft mbH, Münder windrican imperialism was due mainly to he old missionary desire to make the Yorld happy. This desire is now dead. The President's latest policy statement, in terms of further work.

ot a country in the world is spread rather valuely referred to as the Nixon change that has Doctrine, proclaims that other countries taken place that a ought first and foremost to see to their

This etotement is the official expression influence to bear of a new outlook. Other countries are on the course of entitled to find their own way to happi-

For many perts of the world, including Europe, this change in American outlook could be decidedly dangerous were it to herald a return to isolationism but the America of the early seventies differs fundamentally from the America of the

Two end a helf decades of internetional political responsibility may have given rise to a certain degree of boredom but they have et the same time strengthened the conviction that the United States can no longer withdraw from world affairs.

There is edmittedly a tendency to acale down existing commitmenta, as in South-East Asia, and not to take on new ones, as in the Middle East. But America today in spite of everything is an America that is owore of its power end the responsibility that gues with it.

It is characteristic of the change that Schalor Edmund Muskle, the likely Democrutic Presidential candidate in 1972, was originally opposed to the stationing of US troops in Europe but ofter a visit to Europe last year frankly changed his mind and joined the ranks of advocates of military prosence in Europe, Rosponsihility compelled him to come to this

Even though the United States is not cutting itself off from the rest of the world it does seem to be adopting a calmer, more unconcerned attitudo towarda the course of events in other parts

Professor Henry Kissinger, possibly the man next in importance to the President in Washington today, dld not commence his politicel studies for nothing with research on Metternich, one of the classic proctitionere of European balance of

It is particularly indicative of the

can now bring most

In the fifties the Americans letting Europe its best interesr and felt a number of Europeans to be guilty of ingratitude for having develop-

now current is that Europeane themselves must know what is good best or bad for them. As long as American Interests are not directly affectany initiative shown by Europe le greeted with noncommittal volenco that could

equelly woll conceal

teclt anxiety or

joyful approvel. This is why the official announcements made by Woshington over the past year on the Bonn government's efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries have been so non-committel.

At the same time America's views on Bonn's Eastern Bloc policy are, on the whole, a little more sceptical than the official declarations would lead one to

Suppositions in Bonn that Mr Nixon, Professor Kissinger or even Secretary of State William Rogers would prefer to allow Bona's Eastern policy to come to grief over the Berlin talks are just as



Frühschoppen celebrates

(right) for drinks to cetebrate the 1,000th trenamission of the political discussion programme Frühschoppen. Klaus von Bismarck, head of Westdeutscher Rundfunk etso ettanded the perty. A report on this record-breaking programme eppears on page 5 of this issue.

> probably way beyond the ninrk, though. Grand censors ore no longer at work in Washington subjecting other countries' policies to microscopic exemination and suspecting they will have to proscribe them until the opposita is proved true.

Wait end see is the predominant at titude nowadays. The days of flurry over European politice ere over and done with. Gradually new categories are gaining

currency in American thought. In day-today affairs competition between the United States and Ilie Soviet Union will long remain the determining factor but over and above It an eye is cast et future

As long es the world problem is felt to be the development of world trade end coping with countless issues erising from

the rapid progress of technology.

As regarda Europe the main ground for anxiety is, in America's view, increasing ecocomic competition between the highly industrialised countries of the West Japan included. Enthusiastic approval of integration notwithstandin Common Market policy is viewed with growing alerm.

Occasional ideas of combining the Industrial nations of the Northern Hemisphere, insofar as they are willing, in a new international organisation to deal with the major problems of the future are

America's role as a world policeman is past history, America's latest ambition is to play a laading role in the major task of so organising the world that life in it remains worth living. Wolfgang Wagner

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 28 March 1971)

Group in English, pleasa write to: GHH (Great Britain) Ltd., Claraville House, 25/27, Oxenden Siraet, London, S. W. 1.

Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein Nuremberg/Oberhausen, Federal Republic of German Lobby set up to press for reforms in psychiatric treatment

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Ferrostaat Aktiengesellschalt, Essen

12 months of Four-Power talks on the Berlin Question

panied the first meeting of the Allies on become totally rigid. The possibility of 26 March 1970 have given wey to a more getting the message across is always there. sober and impertial approach.

What has been achieved in the course of

twelve months? One thing at least: the dialogue is still in progress. The next round of talks is scheduled for 16 April and is to be preceded by further expert

While Soviet ambassador Pyotr Abrassimov calls this seventeenth meeting importent and constructive the West has Berliners, are also a result of the Four-been far more reserved and talks merely Power talks, though.

The Four-Pawer talks on Berlin have Yet even this is something positive, one cas but hope that views will not

> This, however, is the limit to which the people of Berlin are prepared to go in volcing optimism about the progress of the talks.

> In all sobriety it should not be forgotten that the Bahr-Kohl talke, end at the lowerst rung of the ladder the discussions between West Berlin Senate and Eest Berlin on entry-permits for West



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Total Nato integration is still a long way off

Some ten years ago the then Supreme Commander of Nato Land Forces Europe, Hans Speidel, stated that integration in the armamants field was still lacking but member-countries could jointly overcome all difficulties if only each subordinated national to supranational interests on the strength of their joint Weatern responsibility.

This atili applias today. Nato has made little progress in arms atandardisation and an appeal to bear common interests in mind is still worth making.

Attempts by Nato commands to commit member-countries to joint weapons systems by drafting basic nulltary demands have proved a failure. Not ona of the twenty or so basic requirements led to a joint development involving the entirs alliance.

it may be one of the principles of Nato to leave equipment, arms and supplies to the countries concerned but in the first flights of fancy more was expected in the way of joint agreements than was subsequently put into practice.

The interests of individual membercountries proved to be extraordinarily

Sicco Mansholt and the farmers

The regrettable outcome of the Common Market farmera' demonstration in Brussels will not have gained the farmers much sympathy.

in all faimesa it must be said that only a faw of what wers not far short of 100,000 demonstrators were responsible for the excesses.

A substratum of hatred of the city and its disinterasted population may wall have played a part. A number of farmers' spokesman also whipped up anger. What is more, demonstration practicas vary stilli from country to country.

Sicco Manshoit, Vice-President of tha EEC Commission, attributas the demonstration and its unfortunate consequences to daliberate misinformation of the farmers by thair union officials.

There is an elament of truth is this ciaim, too. Manshoit is made out by the farmers' unions to be the scapegost and the Common Market plan named after him to be responsible for the difficulties farmers are in

The fact of the matter may well ba that Common Market plans designed to make small farmers rationalise and join forces represent a threat to the larga farmars who at present ruis the roost and largely determina agricultural prices.

This country's farmers' union may not ba tha best ss regards providing its members with accurate information but Mansholt is himself spreading inaccurata information when he specifically accuses farmers from this country of baing responsible for the excesses.

igible number of de monstrators came from this country. As Is evident from the Commission's compromise proposals to the Council of Ministers, Signor Mansholt suffers from some kind of a complex as regards this country — a complex of which he is unable to divest himself.

After years of campaigning by farmers' leaders and politicians in this country aimed at fostering hatred of himself this complex is understandable enough but it renders a European commissioner politically ineffectual

(Frankfurier Rundschau, 25 March 1971)

important and far more talling than had been assumad.

As might be axpected this is a far cry from the situation in the Eastern Bloc. Warsaw Pact countries depend almost entirely on Soviat armamants. Only in a few satellite countries, said then only to a limited extent, has specialisad arms pro-

duction been developed.

In the West the United States may not play the hegemonial part the Soviet Union does within the Warsaw Pact but as State Secretary Emst Wolf Mommsen of the Miniatry of Defence recently pointed out, America accounts for over 85 per cent of defence R & D capacity within the North Atlantic alliance.

This supremacy to a large extent dates back to the post-war yaars in which, following damobilisation in this country, America hed a monopoly of the market whan Bonn rearmed and domastic manufacturers only gradually gained a foothold without the slightest prospect of competing with US hardware.

With the passage of time, though, this country succeeded in exploring virgin territory again, in becoming a valued partner at intarnational levels and in participating in joint projects.
In almost every casa America predomi-

nates yet with the sola exception of ammunition there is not a single sector in which a davelopment has been adopted by all member-countries.

Four countries agreed to buy the Lockhead F 104 G Starfightar, five decided on the Hawk air defanca missile, nine optad for the Sidewinder air to air missile and four for the Ballpup weapons system, which is important for naval target shooting. Four countries are involved in the manufacture of the Breguat Atlantic, basad on Franco-Fedarai Republic development work, while the Bun-deswehr's Multiple-Rola Combat Aircraft is under joint development by Britain,

Italy and this country.

If the MRCA project comes to a successful conclusion it will have been the iargest-scala joint project ever to do so in

Nato history.

Most member-countries are associated with Nadge, which aims at establishing a uniform air defenca organisation along

Bi- and multilateral contacts of this kind have certainly proved more successful than Nato's all-allianca undertakings, rendered far more difficult by the abindanca of verying interests to reconcila. The situation, than, is unsatisfactory even though the men responsible for national defence planning have mat twice a year at Nato HO in Brussels to discuss issues of common interest since 1966. To this day the captains of armament have yet to achieve a breakthrough.

They hava, howaver, as Secretary of State Mommsan recently pointed out, introduced a numbar of measures designed to further promote cooperation.

Links with industry have been mora closely forged with the establishment of an advisory group of Nato industrialists and a number of projects jointly launched by two or more countries have been

They include underwater acoustics projects and helicoptar and aircraft developmeot. National armament and equipment planning considerations are also jointly

Nato's Military Agency for Standardisation has been set up to standardise ammunition and supplies. It is responsible to the Nato Military Committee in Brussals for standard regulations on the use of military airfields and for inspection of fuels and 7.62-millimatra ammunition, a callbre that can be used by all rifles and machine guns at present in Nato use.

The pipelina system, now being extanded, is also standardised and supplies of spares for a number of weapons systems in use in several member-countries are centralised

This is really not anough for an alliance of Nato's scope. Thara is no such thing as a Nato armaments office with even the alightest powar to bring binding influence to bear on planning.

There is also no such thing as an organisation capabla of awarding contracis to industrialised countries in accordanca with their abilities and poten-

Another possible target that has been mentioned is a joint Nato arms budget to which all member-countries must contribute according to a prearranged sliding

in view of the difficulties involved it can be said with some certainty with virtually none of thase idens will bear fruit in the foreseenbie futura.

Bi- or multilateral cooperation will ramein the major factor. Compromises will have to be ranched and ad hoc partners to be sought for cooperation on spacific projects.

For a long time to coma total military integration of Nato will remain an ideal to be striven after rather than a fact. Wilhelm Gradmann

(Hannoversche Allgameine, 24 Merch 1971)

Husak's star is falling fast

ime without number Party leader others will have good reason to be Gustav Husak has given public assurance that there will be no political trials in Czechoslovakia. He was believed, too, if only because in the fifties he had

The situation now looks a little different. Slowly and undar cover of the utmost secrecy material is being gathered for the apilogue to 1968.

The indications are that the first victim will be General Otakar Prchlik, scheduled to appear bafore a military iribunal for suggesting during the Dubcek cra that Czechoslovakia pull out of the Wersaw Pact unless the pact be completely reor-

ment is to be meted oul even if his is not more orthodox line.

uneasy.

The outcome of the Trotskyite triai shows that they have every reason to be. Every effort was made to deal damocrapersonal experience of what it is like to tically with the alleged Trotskylte student up but the sentences were too sevare. Coostitutionality, one faels, can only hava been a cover.

Even if the sentences were to be reviewed it would be no more than an attampt to make amends. Gusisy Husak can no longer reiterate his promises. The trend (including the latest politbureau reshuffla) shows that he is no longer in a position to make them.

Husak's star is falling fast. He will probably be ditched at the first con-This, then, is his offence and punish- mistaking the emergence of a harder, a show trial. Once he has been sentenced (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 March 1971)

Moderation POLITICS prevails in U

Stormont, the Northern & Social Democrats must wake four in favour of the more than 18 and 18 four in favour of the moderate of Brian Faulkner, as Prime Minister p to the hard political realities

This no doubt comes To the hard political realities This no doubt comes as a g.

Whitehall, as for the time being is coarse mently voice is deceptive.

London does not need to take the willy Brandt is not a hard-hitting that would place excessive demends on the economy and the tax-navar and upset

At the same time no one dard weament leader. He fights on the side herneds the return of courses and reason. Nothing offends increds the return of commen more than lies, deceit and dishonour-rather than emotion among the courses of action. in his final specch as President fore him have done, but is n man who

In his finni specch as Profession despisa manking as chars Fanikher's predecessor mada scanis the best for avery upright man. A it is successor:

"Political leaders can be replated because the Opposition attecked the situations cannot."

His successor will indeed be also field of battle.

His successor will indeed be also field of battle.

differences not only between the field of battle.

The greatest plans of this Federal and Protestants but also between the chancelior himright and left wings of the ruling lecause of the limitations and conditions managed by the Budgat, inflation and

Nor is there anything more kieflation, stability of the Mark, rasponer can do than to continue wild officials in Federal states and municoncentrate on reforms design applied by parties involved on all sides prove the position of the underspecially both sides of industry, which in Brian Fnolkner will in feet have easily often work together at the exharder time of it than Chichese Those who push up prices push up portant reform measures initially water the chicken or the egg came first. him because he used to be using that way.

him because he used to be Hong the way.
right-winger and they fear he miss This would not have been too upsetting

to his former outlook. for consarvative politicians. They have in the cycs of Protestant extensiveness strassed what is possible. Progressions. ia, of course, a turneout and the live politicians on the other hand tend to make life onsy for him. He witress what is necessary.

retain power by persevering at Thus far the present liberals and Social predecessor's policy, though Democrets who ers allied in the govern-It is the only policy speciment in Bonn have had a hard time of it backed by Whitchall. Mr Faderstanding up to the criticism and (often hardly have mistaken Prime Miss pretence) exasporation of the "realists".

Heath's final warning to play they Willy Brandt sought refuge in general The new Premier will be few principles and then gave highly emphatic two fronts, against extremists in the control of the principles and then gave highly emphatic two fronts, against extremists in the control of the co ranks and against Catholic extent

At the same time he has ked recovery election should be an occasion discrimination against the Remail long look at itself. But following the justified but increasingly journed elections in Berlin and the Rhineisnd-Ralatineta Christien Democrats and Free dealy acts of terrorism. deliy acts of terrorism.

Captineta Christian Democrats and Free Despite the heavy defeat series Democrats have considered the results a

Despite the heavy defeat mines results a Mr Faulknar's opponent ar middle private matter, the post of Prime Minister, william The CDU, for example, does not seem the post of Prime Minister, propagated to consider the consequences issuing from both results that were on the

The troubla with Northern lecturace positive for them; the consenoi only the history of the last fluquences that from the objective point of but primarily the fiction of Northern were presumebly the most pressing irish self-government.

Walter Mark of their successes they become over-continuation.

And as far es the FDP is concerned it is to say the lesst doubtful whether the Party, and Hans-Dictrich Genscher along with those members of the perty who are kindred spirita, in particular will gather Publisher: Friedrich Beinecke, Editor from the contrary results of Berlin on tha Ebarherd Wagner. Accelerate Editor to the hand and Mainz on the other that Ollo Hainz. Editor: Alexander Aniher thay must not implement changed ideas Oleribution Maneger: Ocorgine von Partoday that will only take affect tomorrow or in the distant future, and will only pay party, and Hans-Dictrich Genscher along Friedrich Reinecke Vorieg GmbH, 23 or in the distant future, and will only pay Auseichi. Hamburg 22. 1el.: 22 12 5 off for the Party and the State at a much 65 Adaneueralise, 63 Bonn. Tel.: 285 later date, 1ex: 08 2838.

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the economy and the tax-payar and upset the equlibrium.

This sounded rather cautious but it remains factual and realistic that nothing can be financed that has not been previously taken into account.

Even the limits to which the State can raise credit for the purposa of raforms is limitad. Credit can only be offered inasmuch as the quantity and rate of circulation of the money already on the markat meens that this will not antail a lowering of the value of the Mark.

To put it more specifically: it is not possible to put as much money as possible in circulation if prices are to be kept stable. Supply and demend formulata cast iron aconomic and social isws. If anyone pushes prices up above tha limits of government spending he must realise that the amount that can be achiaved by this government spending will go down. For axample in the health service, building for bivestment in educa-

The government has had to cut back or postpone meny plans. Mora than a year ago it promised to introduce a new plan month for month ranging from the report on agricultura to reports on education, health, social services, dafance and trans-

From the outset there was something missing such as anvironmental protaction planning, town and country planning and slum clearance. Most of the reforms planned stretched into the cighties, it was only later that the cost were calculated. They came to hundreds of thousands of millions. It was the Opposition's duty at tids time to ask how feasible thase reforms were which took priority.

Now the government has become more



Opposition leadar Rainar Barzel (left) in discussion with Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Bundestag just before the debate on domestic reforms bagan. State Secretary Karl

modast in its aims. However bitter it may ba this was assential, it has unloaded itself of unwanted ballast. This is under lined by the earnestness of its intention to keep the valua of money as stable as possibla, even at the expense of reforms which may be pressing but which must hava to walt till years to come.

The major sections of government spanding - dafance allocations, social services and subsidias for agri-culture – cannot be cut back overnight. services and subsidias for Expanditure on health, the young and education are comparatively small. To admit this openly is more honest than to foster falsa hopes. This cramps public

But there are raforms which will not cost much at the outset and which are pressing. Legislation for environmental protection, nunlcipal davelopments and slum clearance, reform of rank estata legislation, protection of mankind from gases, poison, dirt and noise and also general participation in all spheras would not spell danger to sny budget.

Improvementa could also be made to housing policies making them more just from the social welfare and family points of viaw without this costing mora money.

Our agricultural policy swallows up thousanda of millions. Could improve ments not be made to the way this money is spent without increasing the sum such as breaking down universal eubsidies, carefully eimed aid for restructuring and industrial investments in rural areae? These are just catch words.

The government has embarked on a iong march through legal, social and economic institutions. Everyone is spaaking of reforms, evan the Opposition. Thus far most politiciane find themselves in agreemant. This is all the more reason to make it clear to the public that solid, convincing and practical naw ideas are in the planning pipeline.

To misquote Herbart Welmer: Father Ciristinas cannot coma round every night of the year. Hans Heigert

(Süddeutscho Zellung, 25 March 1971)

After recent local elections SPD must take a long, cool look at itself

This assertion is not party politica but with regard to Ostpolitik and German the result of sober comparisons of the policies, groups of icaders and iliely political programmes, that is to say the governing coalition on the one side, the CDU/CSU Opposition on the other.

The Opposition is not only failing to provide a candidate for the chancellorship but is emasculating itself in all important spharea of political andaavour by criticising without offering a programme of its own that would be any batter.

With a view to this particular relationship between the two competing political groups in this country the first duty of the SPD is less a party mattar than a debt to the nation. To carry out this duty does not involve hushing up or deriding any wothwhile achievements of previous governments led by CDU/CSU.

They must concentrate on making it is too much concerned with agitstion and is paying too little attention to the facts.

The main aim of the SPD and iis nartnere should not be to make the Opposition look small with publicity and propsgands massures, which would be tantamount to going on the defensive; they should encourage the Opposition to maka its argumente more matter of fect - or force it to do so.

· This is most pressing at the moment

Their mathod must be to voice as clearly as possible their own intentions behind the moves that the Opposition criticles with arguments that are way off the beam or skate round the actual

However, this should not be restricted to speaches addressed to the public at large or the FDP coalition partner but should also be repeated in the party rank and file whan addressing the left or right-wing of the party, or whatever you like to call it i.

In this respect SPD membars, associales, Bundestag membars and voters must throw out constant reminders of

Io addition to this the SPD must amphasise even more etrongly that modern societiae can only be atable as long as they reform themselves constantly. To its own ranks, particularly the ideologists and the draamers of Utopia, tha party leadersiup must emphasise that reforms cannot be identical with "a great leap forward".

On the other hand they must clarify that the sum total of small steps amounts

in toto to a revolution and that the paco of change decides whether the outcome will be positive or negative.

Furthermore the Social Democrats must learn and leach that in the coming decades the tasks of the State end society, accurity and foreign policies will, according to all predictions, be pushed from the priority piaces they hold at

Of course they will not become superfluous nor tha Bundaswehr along with them, but in their place will come the growing need to help menkind control the environment, the civilisation and the technology it has created for itself. This will be the major task of any government.

At the same time there must be an attempt to slow, halt and parhaps reverse that tendency of the human baing in a highly daveloped industrial nation to make his life revolve around his job alterneting with the television.

In the face of these changing values wa whare the alternative of doing nothing or a policy of "no experiments" leads, the example, the battle over the apportioning risks it runs and bow dangerous it is as a of responsibilities for foreign policy will quite clear that the present Opposition's criticism of the present government camp and security policies. as a whole, and in the individual political pariies about ways and means of heiping the individual to achieve some purpose in

> Then, but only then, dabates between young and old Socialists will be more important for the SPD than the battle with the Opposition over East Bloc treaties or security,

Hans Gerlach (Kölner Stadt-Aozelger, 23 Merch 1971)

the armed forces.

drug-takers in ctvvy street.

orders about long helr.

ARMED FORCES

Services Commissioner produces first annual report

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armad Forces Commissioner in the Bundestag, slties, had little understanding for the needs of the armed forces. cleims that Dafence Minister Helmut Schmidt'a "critical stocktaking" does not solve satisfactorily aeveral problems facing the Bundeswehr.

One of Schultz's criticisms in his annual report for 1970 now published is that Defence Minister Schmidt still has not complied with a Bundestag rasolution to redraft the manual for "inner leadership".

The continual discussions within the armed forces have shown that there is no clear idea about the principles of inner lcadership, Schultz claims.

In his report Schultz gives the Bundesteg a number of proposals for aliminating what ha calls "daficlencies in the internal structure of the Bundeswehr"

He lays particular store on the fect that the principle of "disputationa democracy" leid down by the Federal Conatitutional Court must be binding for the internal order of the Bundeswehr.

Schultz said ha regretted that the generation now growing up were not always sufficiently conscious of their obligations toward the common good.

Instead, he said, the disturbing phenomenon could be observed that many young people quectioned our State and social order and did not consider it to be worth defending.

Schultz does not believe that the 1970 Defence White Papar has helped to integrete the armed forces more into society or to evaluate their specific characteristics. The special features of soldlening ware obviously not taken sufficiently into account, he claimed.

Referring to the proposed reform of education and training in the ermed forces, Schultz urgently werned against the Bundeswehr going it alone in education as this could only result in a further fragmentation of the education system.

While still on this subject, he said he regretted the fact that representatives of civilian institutes, particularly the univer-

A ftar almost two and a half years of work the Commission for the Re-

The Foreign Minister took this opport-

would increase in the next ten years.

form of the Diplometic Service has now submitted Its final report to Foreign

Minister Waltar Scheel.

The annual report also shows that the numbar of conscientious objectors has increased. In 1970 the figure reeched

Schultz beliaves that, at the same time, there has been no easing of tension in relations betweem the armed forces and conscientious objectors. That was, he said, mainly due to the fact that the readiness of conscientious objectors for discussions had not increased.

What's more, an unmistakeable political trend had up to now largely clouded their bellef in the equal moral value of the armed forces the service performed by COs. Schultz claimed.

having account taken on the legal etde of this issue. (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 16 March 1971)

He went on to say that the alarming apread of drugs and narcotics among the young in recent years hed also affected

But the report also stated that no

conclusive information could be given on the actual proportions of drug-taking in

the armed forces. In most cases conscripts obviously seem to have become habitual

Schultz also dealt at length with the increased tendency of the younger gen-

eretion to grow beards of the most widely

differing types end to weer their hefr

The number of epplications concerning long hair and beards in the armed forces

legal uncartainty stili reigning on thia

point. Many officers felt that they were

on their own when it came to giving

Schultz wrote that the armed forces'

regulations were based on basic con-

stitutional rights end were antitled to

Schultz says, an indication of the

Schmidt and Schultz have different views on the Bundeswehr

A s chance would have it, twice on the effort and higher compensation for their forces by experts.

Helmut Schmidt, the Minister of Defence, ssng their preises during a meeting of the Cabinet. He described their parformance as above average when compared with their European NATO

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armed Forces Commissionar, said that he noticed thet young soldiers had a disturbed relationship with the State. They did not consider the social order of their Stata to be defending or preserving.

There seems to be a contradiction here batween two men, two worlds, two positions and two aspects. Can they both

Schmidt's judgement perhaps smacks a little of self-praise. But it does provide an answer to an Opposition that is rather concerned on this point.

And it is also for the consumption of our allies who demand even more military

A sama day public statements were presence evan though all of them apart made on the state of this country's armed from the United States are reducing their

Schultz is aiming at the morele of the troops. That is primarily his job. Whet is tha point of there being an Amied Forces Commission If he does not bring up facts thet should cause some concarn to ministers, generals and the Bundestag?

Admittedly Schultz cannot deny that he is sticking to old traditions to e certain extent. His majority at the election wes narrow. It is the first proof of his efficiency that he is providing. He has not

The Opposition is happier with the report than the govarning conlition. That always seems to be the case with Armed Forces commissioners. As soon as they orc elected, thay do not write what the people to whom they owe thair position would like to heer. You only have to think of Admiral Heye.

(Kölner Siedl:Anzeiger, 19 March 1971)

Commission proposes reform of diplomatic service

unity to stress that the foreign service was changed with bettar training for diploequal to the demands placed on it. Its readiness for work, dealer for work and mats before they take up posts overseas and with long-term planning. Minister Scheal states that some of these reforms cepacity for work were beyong doubt, he The chairman of the commission, forare already in the pipeline.

mer Stete Secretary von Herwarth, stated Speaking of the reorganisation of the that the work of the diplomatic service central headquartars, the 150-page report etated that the present jurisdiction by sections led to decisions on issues being Its new functions would demand naw mada as individual cases cropped up.

forms of organisational work, staff would face new tasks and regulations governing With regional organisation all informapersonnel would have to be ovarhauled, tion from one particular geographical area von Herwarth said. necessary for the various parts of the diplomatic service could be evaluated in Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen, the Vice-President of the Bundestag and a one working unit.

member of the twelve-man commission, visited the Federal Republic's posts abroad Enlarging upon this, von Herwarth sald ner members of the ensure that aspects of foreign policy commission and interviewed a number of would be taken into account within limits organisations. for all activities of State and that the commensurate with their talents, He stated that the commission had only made proposals that could be adopted unity of foreign policy would be pradespite the current shortage of cash for

The report goas on to say that the The main points of the proposale are Federal Republic has 42 embassies in that the present system of central head-Africa and eleven in Central America. quarters should be reorganised into a number of regional working units, the tiny representations in Africa and Central Nine of those in Cantral America and 23 of the African ones are small embassica with only one or two of the staff in the America should be marged into efficient diplomalic service.

embassies and that etaff policy should be The efficiency of these embassies la

restricted. If one of the diplomets Is takan ill the embasay is scercely able to do more than show the flag, It is therefore advisable to merge e number of small embasslea into one whose heed would be accredited in several countries.

Herwarth complains thet one of the greatest weaknesses of the foreign service is the fact that it is impossible to prepare diplomats sufficiently for the tesks awalt-

The diplometic service needs e reserve force of approximately ten per cent of its total staff of 6,000, Herwarth says. This reserve is necessary if diplomats are to be prepared for their poste and leern the inguage of thair host country.

A personnel reserve could be created by increasing the number of class three diplomats by 200 and transferring class one functions to class two diplomats and class two functions to class three diplo-

The commission also came to tha conclusion that the work given to class ona and class two diplomats is not always

More attention must be given to further training. New members of an embassy or another post abroad must have more opportunity of settling into their job with help of the men they are to replace.

The commission stressed that it was not right in principla for individual dapartments to build up their own systams of information abroad, especially in the field of development ald.

(Süddenleche Zeilung, 18 March 1971)

Border Guards TELEVISION service for Höfer's 1,000th 20 years discussion

Guerd duty, protecting frontispecting travel document brogramme
ships, flying helicopters, driving are
petrol cars, firing mortars and get saerching for young people who h awey from home are all part dey-to-day routine of the Federal Suddeutsche Zeitung Guard, a body described by Mining the Interior Hans-Dietrich Gensele

indispenseble factor for the security the Federal Republic. Pelevision canteras focused on a group Lest year the Federal Border C. I of wine-drinkers overlooking the

Lest year the Federal Border (. I of wine-drinkers overlooking the BGS for short — twice hit the hilling at Disseldorf on 30 August 1953, for more then routine reasons. The men were sitting in the open air Federal states esked for the service round a table with a bright table-the Fedaral Border Guard in proposts and giant microphones, airports in this country sgaling; A helicopter flew nuisdy over the river scares and the second time the flow and again the cameras panned trade union demanded, in reason the group of wine-drinkers to the body's dissolution. This month this on the Rhine and people on their erel Border Guard is celebrate sides walks.

This was the start of one of the most

twentleth anniversery.

This was the start of one of the most The establishment of the Federaccessful telavision series in the world—der Guard in 1951 was the were Höfer's Frühschoppen, usually Republic's first reaction to the affended by six journalists from five ment that had begun long before countries.

Gennan Democratic Rapublic.

The gor annual has now had its The GDR already had the it i 000th edition, coincidentally on Werner Police called to the colours. Höfer's 58th birthday. But this was only

Police called to the colours, a Höfer's 58th birthday. But this was only strong cedre emily consisting nothing the 1,000th redio edition. The procommissioned and non-commissioned has appeared on telavision 914 officers.

In the mid-fifties the BSG wei. In the nineteen years since it was first wound up. When the Bundeswere transmitted over the radio from a Bonn up the members of the BGS were stadio on 6 January 1952 the programme to vote whether they wanted to have missed only seven editions — four with the Border Guard or be trait imas during its first year on the radio to the new ermy.

When Höfer was seriously ill and three to the new ormy. Thousands switched uniforms, times on television in the summer hulidey

cost the Federal Border Guard sor of 1954. and effort before the losses or But the few television viewers uf that made up.

But the few television viewers uf that

flic BGS's main duty is to sunthare was a minor revolution, as Hofer secure the borders with Czeciele Plisit. secure the borders with Czeden pilst.

and the GDR and the constal with Since than his Frillischoppen hes started per the more serious clashes at dangerous bouldary between it militury blocks can be combined police methods? without military lawing to be introduced right swar. The BGS thus has the function of securing from the seems nigh on irreplaceable.

The equipment of the BGS constal to stop escalation and its function of securing from 1 levision age.

The equipment of the BGS constal levision age.

19,000 men in the four BGS constal levision age.

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19,000 men in the four BGS constal levision age.

Since 1969 conscripts have have the happened. Thus was the case with allowed to join the BGS. In the other building of the Berlin Wall on 13 emargency this special police boy Haugust 1961 and the Suez and Hungarian immediately become a regular part of the ploneer days Frillischoppen used BGS has combattant status in 1966.

BGS has combattant status in including a go along to football matches with thousallaw.

Last year work started on setting broadcast van available. Once the programme even had to be broadcast from a This step. Is meant to improve standium in Basic. It was trensmitted organisation of the security sent the government's constitutional from other citias.

and the supreme Federal authorities and the supreme Federal authorities and the supreme statutional from other citias.

Today it all takes place in perfection in smart young sentries guarding in a Cologne studio. Next year it may even cellor's Office have long been supported in colour. Producer Peter the Federal Bordar Guard.

the Federal Bordar Guard.

The fact that the Border Guard Gu



Werner Höfer (third from laft) presiding over the Sunday morning discussion programms

This country's wine producers objected to Rhina wine being drunk out of Moselle glassea and sent a number of Rhine wine goblets. But the programme director found that these were too prominent on the screen and Höfer, a Moselle man himself coming from Kaisersesch near talking with foreign journalists who are of Koblenz, continued to serve his wine out of Moselle glasses.

But these behind-the-scene dramas are nothing compared with the argument about what Höfer discusses and the way he treata his guests.

When Frillischoppen was a sort of weekly newsreel dealing with a number of subjects, flöfer would ambark on o reckless monologue speaking of one issue after another. He reads newspapers by the dozen and watches all television channels

Since Frühschoppen has dealt with just one main subject or perhaps two or three linked questions, Höfer's guests heve been able to have a greater share of the time on

But the host still commits faux pas. There was the time when he asked the editors-In-chief of Die Welt and Stern about how journelists found heads of stete while at the same time wanting to any discussion about the controversinl President Heinrich Libke,

Höfer wants to tackle controversial subjects but on the other hand he does not want to come into conflict with the top politicisus in Bonn.

When he la with foreigners he also represents nn the whole the policy of the tima that the Socialiat Unity Porty end

government in office. In fact, he very much approaches a Mr Germany.

But when he is parsonally committed. as he was during the campaign against the flag of the German Democratic Republic. he can soon lose his composure when e different opinion. No amount of exaggerated charm and sweat talk can hida

Today Höfer speaks of "a lot of luck" and "a lot of inistakes" but says proudly that he was the first journalist in this country to attack the government over the Spiegel Affair in 1962 end defend Rudolf Augstain and Conrad Ahlers.

He has smoothed over troubled watera during his programme and atopped temperamental guests from indulging in fiaticuffs. He has sometimes taken sides in the Arab-Israeli feud and viewers hava written In to say, "I dont't know why you are so sympathetic to the Jews."

He has often had to meke allowances for colleagues who criticise the government before the programme, while thay are lisving their make up put on or in the warm-up immediately preceding trenamis-sion, who then defend it during the broedcast and afterwards apologise with the excusa that they might otherwise get Into trouble. "Personel well-being must be mora important to them than tha momentary effect of the programme, löfer comments wrlly.

Höfer wanted to invite journalists from the German Democretic Republic at the the Social Democrate planned to exchange opeakers. As nothing cama of this, he has nevar approached East Berlin since. He states that he has a hunch that the Bonn

correspondent of Neues Deutschland would not turn up for his progremme. But journelists from other Communist countries are welcome guests. He seems to be worried by the fect that

no journalist from the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is allowed to attend the Frühschoppen. Correspondents of the Times are now allowed to however.

Viewer response veriee. A programme about kidnapping will attract more than one hundred letters while anything to do with the Common Market will get chout

Höfer receives many interacting latters from the German Democratic Republic sud he describes the response from Switzerland as "immensely high". Re-aponse from Austria has however fallan

Viewers oftan ring up on the spur of the moment and point out that a wine glass la empty.

It is estimated that ten million people a quarter of the adult population, wetch Höfer's programme. A survey showed that 77 per cent knew.him while 43 per cent liked hlm.

Frillischoppen is still one of the cheapest television programmes to produce. Each guest receives n fee of 500 Marks pius expenses while Höfer is paid 600 Marks.

"I'd do it for free as it gives me pleasure," he soys. Although he is an employee of the Westdeutscher Rundfunk he still gets pald for the programme as he and not the WDR hold the rights. If ever he is unable to chair the progremme one of his WDR colleagues will take over

for him but he refuses to give the name. If he hed bacoma tha new director general of WDR he may heve had to give up his Frühschoppen. There are poli-ticians in Disseldorf who are members of the supervisory council of the WDR and who think that a programme of this type is unsultable for a general director.

But Höfer lost the election to Klaus von Blamarck who thus became director general for the third time. Florer remains director of the third programme for which he demands a high standard.

When Hofer wanted to become the WDR programme director for the first ond third television channels, he lost tu Peter Scholl-Latour.

In 1964 however he was able to beat Peter von Zahn, the candidate of the Christian Democrats, and become director of the third programme. His contract Is expected to be extended at the end of

His initial snger after losing the battle for becoming director general led him to consider leaving the company where he learnt his trade. But his anger has now

Jahr acquires holding in Montanus bookshop chain

A rounds that the Hamburg publishing owns about two dozen stores. Its expanconcern of Gruner + Jahr wanted to take slon has been rapid for so short a period an active share in the operations of of time and plans further developments in Montanus, the Frankfurt book store coming years through franchising and

The rumour was only half true. It has now turned out that it is John Jahr's Constenze Verlag that has become partner in the book shop chain and not Grunar + Jahr.

The Constanze Verlag used to publish tha Constanze, Brigitte and Schöner Wolltten magazines. It belongs to the Jahr family and holds John Jahr'a shares in the Gruner + Jahr publishing company

It has now acquired the Montanus shares of Luxemburg Ganeral Shopping Finance Holding Company whose Dussel-dorf subsidiary owned 100,000 Marks of the preferential and 1.4 million Marks of the ordinary capital of Montanus-Aktueli.

General Shopping is backed by Swiss banks and owon part of the Otto mail order firm of Hamburg. It sold its shares in Montanus as this country's first and at present only chain of book stores was not leveloping fast enough.

Montanus set up its: first Montanus-

few weeks ago the rumour made the Aktuell store in Munich in 1969 and now selling book dealers know how.

But with a relatively low turnover in the book trade — the Montanua shops reckon on a minimum turnover of half a million Marks - the firm's profits just do not approach those of the mail order firms and dapartment atores. On top of this comes the fact that some of the firm'e expectations did not materialise,

This is not altered by the fact that Montanus reckons with a six per cent yield which is high for the retail business. Negotiations between Join Jahr and Hermann Montanus took place three years ago but were broken off with no results. John Jahr's share in the company now leads to the speculation that there will be close cooperation between Montanus and Gruner + Jahr who sre also planning a chain of book storec.

However up to now there has been no indication of a move of this type that would lead to a massive concentration of book and periodical producers and retal him to carry on. Firedrick Kassebeer lers. (DIE WELT, 22 March 1971) (Stiddeulsche Zeltung, 20 March 1971) the state of the state of

died down and his editors have persuaded



would not take much to make the

Experimental music

and drama for the

young at Kassel

DIE WELT

(DIE WELT, 12 March 1971)

BOOK REVIEWS

German literature over the past twenty five years

M adame de Staël'a definition of disputed but they are characteristic of Germen literature more than i 60 Demetz. He distrusts any statement by an yesrs ago as "la douce et paisibla snarchie' is ambiguous. While French literature was bound to central fixed lines of development, the sweet and peaceful anarchy reigning amongst its naighbour can be interpreted as an indication of its wealth and unrestricted productivity.

But there is also the other side to the coin. While French litereture never forgot to question the political situation in some way, German literature was dominated by a Romantic attitude of inwardness and

Sweet Anarchy. A critical introduction to Garman literature ence 1845, 8y Peter Dematz. Published by Propyläen Verlag, Berlin, 304 pages, 22 Merke.

subjectivity which aesthetically neutralises the word anarchy and seldom raises it to explosive political power.

Peter Demetz is a literary historian teaching in the United States and often entars discussions of contemporary literature ss a committed critic.

He is conscious of the ambiguity of Germsri litarature as the title of his book shows. His attempt to summarise German Ittereture of the past 25 years is centred around this tirle.

He claims that the anarchy of contemporary suthors here, though it appears in political guise, is in reality the ballast of inwardness of which they are unable to divest themselves.

This applies to Enzensberger whom he calls, though with some hesitation, a conservative anerchist, it applies to Peter Weias whose revolutionary ideology pro-teets him from actual political reelity like a second womb. It applies to Alfred Andarsch whose kleology, Demetz claims, is based more on existentialism than

Judgements such as these may be

C unther Stem once sald that a friend came up to him during the Third

Reich and said, "The name Stern sounds

Jewish. Change your nama. Nennen Sie sich andersi" And he did change his name

Of course it must be admitted that this critical introduction to modem German literature was written primarily for an American audience and did originally

it is also dispenseble es the main part of Demetz's book, 22 critical portraits of modem writers, does not complete the pattern drawn up in the introductory chapter antitlad "The literary scane: Society and Literature".

Only two of the authors he deals with, Dürrenmatt and Frisch, are typically Swiss authors. Only two, Hochwalder and Doderar, are typically Austrian. And only Bobrowski, Kunart and Hacks (not a single novelist!) represent the literature appearing today in the other part of

Even with the contemporary literature of the Federal Republic which is most strongly represented in he book, the literary developments of the sixties have mainly been omitted.

Concrete poetry and ite representatives are excluded as are the advocates of the new realism inaugurated and represented by von Weilershof. These include writers such as Brinkmann and Jürgen Becker, Other names that readers will not come across are those of Herburger, Chotjewitz, Handke, Oswald Wiener, Thomas Barnbard and Ilse Aichinger,

Of course, there is nothing more easy to do than draw attention to a book's blind spots. But on tha other hand the book includes authors like Doderer and Hochwälder.

Doderer does have literary quality but he is a traditionalist while Hochwälder, after his success in the fiftles, is even

more forgotten than Zuckmayer who does not appear in the book - and rightly so. Including Gaiser in the book is also a problematic step.

A better description for the book is therefore a collection of short essays about modern German authors where the term modern covers tha period from 1945 to the beginning of the sixtles.

Some of these essays are admittedly wonderful examplas of portraiture end critical pithiness. This applies for example to the six pages in which Demetz deale with Enzensberger. He justifiably compares him with Pound, Auden and Benn even though his description of the "so-cially critical Enzensberger" does not

His characterisstion of the writer axpresses the ambivalence of the figure in a single sentence: "With wit, eleganca and ravoiutionary spirit Enzensberger attempts to embody both Bukharin and Lord Byron."

One of the most original sections of the book is Demetz's portrait of Alfred Andersch, it is well worth reading how he sceptically criticises Andarsch's muchvaunted novel Zanzibar, describes Rerik, the place where the action takes place, as a refuge of German inwardness and Interprets Die Rose, a novel torn epart by critics when it first came out, es an urban, artistic antithesis to the first novel's study of inwardnass.

Particular attention should also be paid to the passage where he categorically states the high literary standard of Andersch's work.

In comparison, the short essay on Koeppan is disappointing. The theory of "the fine burden of traditional Germen inwardness" is applied to this writer all

Demetz's words of praise for Billard um halbzehn in his portrait of Heinrich Böll will be read with scenticism especially as Demetz speaks of the novel's anti-Fascist kitach elsewhere in his book.

But on the whole, in the essays on Hacks, Weiss, Johnson, Grass, Heissenbüttel, Hochhuth and Walser for example, this gallery of portraits is a rollable guido to modern German litorature and provides interecting new views.

(DIE WELT, 18 March 1971)

The fate of the exile writers

October. And I cannot believe that Albert

the name of Erich Kästner can be found.

In the introduction to the first edition

a long time ago.

and call himself Anders. Gunthar Anders, Four other men who changed their name in the same way are listed in the effort to bring their book up to data a few deaths occurred too late for inclunew edition of German Literature in Exile 1933-1945, the blography-cumbibliography by Wilhelm Sternfeld and sion, Friderika Maria Zwelg, Hans Albart Kluthe, Leoo Lawrence Mathiss, Jelia Lepman and Fritz von Unruh all died in recent months

The book lists a total of soma 1,800 authore, giving brief personal details and information about their life and work

The work involved in compiling e volume like this was extremely laborious but it was also extremely necessary as the litereture of Germana in exile is gradually attracting the interest of randers and publishers,

Many pseudonyme are decoded. Theo- Fuchs of Strasbourg died ac early as W. Adorno for example wrote under the name Hektor Rottweller and Max Horkheimer used the name Heinrich Regius. Others continued to use these tion of this country's Academy of pseudonyms as their name - Ludwig Language and Literature.

Berger was really called Bamberger. The book also includes scientists and do not lessen the value of the work. part-time writers such as Max Beckmann who is better known as a painter.

Some names must be missing from the list, That is not surprising. But on the whole the number of mistakes is minimal and the book is a useful work of

Although the compilers made every much room for hope in our task at hand,

These writers never formed a united whola but were more a mixture from all German parties and ideological groups. The hate of their wrathful persecutors drove them to nearly all the countries of three continents. War and their poverty prevented them from unlting.

"We had to make allowances for furthdelays before we could really start work. The restrictions on International travel had to be raised. There were more important demands to be made on the new German currency and the libraries The death of Thomas O. Brandt on 9 had to recover from the War." January 1968 has been overlooked and

. But the results justify the hard work. Martin Sommerfeld and Hans Tietza died They are indispensable now that this exile literature is attracting greater interest. Victor Klemperer, the professor and the brother of the conductor, is com-But a lot of what happened is already pletely omitted. Oskar Kokoschka was born on I March 1886 and not on 1

Wilhelm Sternfeld and Eya Tiedemann! German Literature in Exile 1933-1945. Second revised and enterged edition. Published by Lambert Schneider of Heldelberg.

Brecht's given name should read Bertolt effaced. Many authore had no more than and not Bertold, especially in a publication of this country's Academy of monay and no food. Few of them have noted beside their names, as Robert But these examples are negligible and Neumann does, "All works translated Sternfeld and Tiedemann note in their

Into sevaral languages."
The fate of Christa Winsloe remains a preface that they do not include writers who went into "inner emigration". But puzzle. She fled to France as the Germans advanced. The book then adds laconicaladvanced. The book then adds laconically, "As Klaus Mann reports, the was executed after the liberation of France for collaborating with the Communication of F ly, "As Klaus Mann reports, the was Hanns W. Eppelsheimer wrote, "The conditions of emigration did not allow us cupation forces." for collaborating with the German oc- guaranteed.

(Frankfurier Neus Presse, 17 March 1971)

Literary critic THEATRE

webster's The White Devil Frankfurter Allgemei produced at Wiesbaden

t would not take much to make the American Charles Marowitz, who has publishers and critics were abose to live in Britain, choose to live in invited to the Evangelical Acade is baden. For the third or fourth time Loccum to discuss the condition has shown his skill as a director there, possibilities of literary critician fice he has worked with the Wiesbaden Federal Republic.

This type of discussion on the forming there in English with his own criticism occurs once every few years and in the people of Wiesbaden have normally onds without any visit been on intimate terms with him.

cess. People at these discussions how he has brought The White Devil to decide what is to chause in a Gaman stage for the first time. This is a

decide what is to change in a Geman stage for the first time. This is a criticism, they can only point or key by the successful Elizabathan author liae changed.

The yardsticks and binding charchakespeare's later period.

literary criticism were once querks. In Britain this play has been revived points on the agenda of the keind performed fairly frequently for many meeting corresponded to the warms. meeting corresponded to the present now.

criticism is always discussed in pole. It is the historical blography of Vittoria

The fact that delegates abando Corombona or Accorombona, who will
course set by the agenda during the known to the reading public thanks to
discussion shows how far there had theek and Stendhal. changa in the self-reflection of Coly twenty main characters appear in criticism. This has not occurre the play and at the end nine ara dead and taneously but because condition one is med. The action contains adultery,

murder of husbands and wives, procura-At first delegates dealt with the tion of Vittoria by her own brother, of an investigation made by come fratricide, sororleide, polsoning, stebbling, tions scientists into the literary is hanging and musket fire, murdere happed to be found in delly newspapers. on top of each other and towards the end

Reviewers were accused of win the scene is rather like a alaughterhouse. others of their ilk and adopting a A man who has been poisoned is thrott-and authoritarian air towards the led by murderers in a wrestling ring enders as they did not review the audience falls off its seat with loughtor. ers as they did not review the

changed.

The more then dubious empirical and the audience grips tightly to its seat, ings (literary reviews ore pur man who has been stabled corries on a and contain no considered with corresponded with a meaninglents conception of communication is tors and reviewers can make littled

The negligible significance of mundoetlons study of this type revealed by the question of while criticism must do in view of the production of 25-cent novels.

The reply was that these now only be adequately reviewed if her a change in the working condimit induce the consumption of the

Reviews of the Jerry Come sheet assel Stantisthautar is presenting Kasaeries or medical stories, the most seler Versuche 1 (Versuche = experi-

aeries or medical stories, lie mosts monly purchased books that keep remember of the need for change.

The old controversy between historians and literary critics, lie matter to break down that barriers criteria that lay beyond the matter to break down that barriers literature, was not served up spain.

Instead university delegates the feconding to the general director of interceting suggestion of how musical programmes, Gard Albrecht, in the criticism would appear in future if introduction to Kasseler Versuchen, to carry out its functions purpose the mass media. orles of smash everything and the bor-

The interpretive side of literal miles, grinding wheels of evaryday music ticism was not to be abolished he During the three-day programme there of the informational aspect. In the life of the Anthony Gilbert was to be extended and should have a Day Popgeheuer, epecially commissioned by the Kassel Staatstheater.

Analyses of the text should be a During the concert Klassik und Jazz the review but it would also reviewed the review but it would also reviewed the feet of the Staatsorchester production and consumption.

Reviewers would not then be a produced by Ludwig van Beet Reviewers would not then be a produced by Ludwig van Beet all the necessary research and do the Other Items oo the programma are a tation on their own. Critics would be workshop, a discussion on Ravel and a converge with seal other withing the concert entitled. Green den Krieg

Lothe Brands and Warschau as well as per-Lothe Brands and Commissioned works by the (Prenkfurter Attender & Ebigniew Wisniewski.

DIE WELT

profound speech and when he rises for the third time and philosophisas he is

tain falls and there is a wave of booing and applause, with half running out and the other half looking as though they

Has the audience failed? Or Webster? Marowitz? Nothing of the kind. Tempora non mutantur. Webster had his play printed in 1612 because at the performance there was no one who underetood it in the half-empty theatre. He did not bother too much about high style and greetness of character since only a load of halfwits came to his theatre and all his worthy efforts would have been nothing more than casting pearls before awine.

If he had been present in Wiesbaden he would have had a full theatre and the same reaction as 350 years ago: approval end rejection. Approval and rejection speak out in favour of the Wlesbaden audience, a lively, understanding openheerted, unembarressedly contrary, fabulously correct audience.

Marowitz likes to exaggerate. The polsoned Duke of Brecciano (s lively par-formance by Karl-Helnz Bürkel) is taking rathor a long time to kick the bucket so Webster writes: Bracciano is throttled. in Merowitz' production it looke as though the murderers (Wolfgang Zelmssen and Theo Maler-Körnor, a refreshlug pair of crooka) are heving to wrestle with the poisoned man who suddonly seeme to have a new lease of life. The cords of their monks' cowls drewn tight round his neck teer like etrands of wool and in the end thay have to put a second cord round his neck and heeve from left and right, like the Volga boatmen. This ie heavy manual labour and when the ox is finally dead they wipe the sweat from their brow and collapse on the bed next to the

This is the first big laugh of the play and Marowitz can be content with the success of it. The play gives no oppor-tunity for people to admire the liorrors they see, there is no identification with

applauded for showing such powers of

The old mother who at the and has become mad sings linee of Ophelia and gives the dead a Christian burial, a massive cry and series of shouts ring through the Wiesbaden theatre, the curwant to spend the night in the etalls.



A scene from the Wiesbaden production of The White Devil by John Webster

The message le not lost under this walter of horror, but is clear anough. For

the great people of this world including the Pope (Bernd Schäffer) only power and fortune is important and Di Medici

One thing that often does get lost is the

spaak their parts and act with apeed. But

actors from this country have had little

experience of erticulating swift speech on the stage. They should learn to speak again; that never does any harm.

there is a danger that it will degenerate into verbal diarrioea.

Vittoria played by guest actress Gisela Dreyer, could have given a more spec-

The murdered Brecciano's wife, played

In Wiesbaden by Rosemarie Schubert, is

the only actress who was not suited for

her role. Sha ground out her lines like a

barrelorgan and when she was supposed

to be showing rage she was quite simply

No female role in dramatic literature

was the origin of so much evil as Ophelia.

by means of intrigue and crime.

crualty, murder becomes an artistic festi- The old mother of the adultress Vittoria val and why should spectators of an and her nice brother, the worthy old Elizebethan horror drama not go home in Hilde Willer, must eccording to Webster's just as good a mood as Webster's contem- witty idea break down into madness and wander around the stage muttering lines from Ophelia - naturally this is a rousing success and produces thunderous roars of laughter.
This was undoubtedly John Webster's

intention. Rivals in Elizabethan times did not treat each other with kid glovas.

(Alfons Lipp) says, when one of his hired men is speaking of the justified execution of Breccisno: "What, justice!" Well acted with intelligence and absolutely cynical monstrousness, part parody, part criticism, this play is for a twentieth century audience a theatrical highly witty, gripping cynical text of the play. Marowitz calls on his actors to

John Napier's stage setting had refined

At the and, like it or not, Charles Marowitz had to come on stage and take the epplause of the people of Wiesbadan who had virtually adopted him.

Rudolf Krämer-Badon!

(DIE WELT, 16 March 1971)

This particularly applies to the newly ongaged Alexander Brill, the procurer and fratricide, who attempts to work his way upwards in this world of power and gold Moshe Atzmon to take He is a glowing example of the fact that power corrupts. This distinguished actor has a gigantic role. He must control his waterfall of speech with great accuracy or over from NDR's Schmidt-Isserstedt

Frankfurier Rundschau

Ir Hans Schmidt-Isseretedt will be leaving his post as chief conductor of the Norddeutscher Rundfunk (NDR) Symphony Orchestra on 31 July this

According to the NDR press office in Hamburg 70 year-old Dr Schmidt-Isserstedt has been nominated as honorary conductor of the orchestra for life. Under his baton the orchestra has in the past 25 years become one of the greatest in the

Dr Schmidt-Isserstedt will continue to conduct the orchestra which he built up after the War at public concerts and

Moshe Atzmon, who is at present tha chief conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, has accepted the offer to atep into Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt's shoes, Mr Atzmon will take up his position on the conductor's rostrum at the beginning of the 1972-73 concert season.

Born in 1931, Moshe Atzmon, a Hungarian, has been the guest conductor of several leading British and Israeli orches-tras. In 1969 he went to 8ydney as the successor to Dean Dixon.

He made his first appearance with the NDR Symphony Orchestra on 8 March at

(Frankfurter Rundecheu, 18 March 1971)

In praise of European art at Passau

The ninateenth "European Weeks" in L. Passau, Bavaria, from 19 June to 24 July this year are to be held in conjunction with the twentieth Federal Republic Mozart Festival. The high spot of the event is to be the performance of the Requiem at the Reichersberg Stiftskirche. This will be played by the orchestra of the Munich Staatsoper under Walter

Hornsteiner. Another top event at this festival will be the guest performance of the Vienna Burgthaater company on I July in Passau. They will be presenting Friedrich Dürrenmatt'a play "Play Strindberg" with Ewald Balsar in the leading role.

The Berlin Theater am Kurffirstendamm will be presenting the German premiere of



the French comedy "Das Doppelspiel" Robert Thomas on 24 July with Günther Ungeheuer and Gert Böttcher in the leading roles.

The final bars of the European Weeks

with Liader soirées by international artistes, chamber music and symphony orchestras will, according to tradition, include military bande. A new section of the programme will

ba "young European artistes in Passau". the Hamburg Musikhalle. (Hannoverscha Aligemeine, 12 Merch 1971)

EDUCATION

Adult education centres take the lead in contact studies

Five years ago the Council of Arts and Sciance coined the term contact study. The Council hoped that universities would give their former students a chance of brushing up what they had once learnt there. But the universities proved rejuctent. Now refreshar courses are being arranged at night

Tha Council of Arts and Science L uttered words of wisdom on 14 May 1966 when it stated that though the mejority of atudents left university after four years their studies should not then coma to a complete end. The progress recorded in some branches of science made further study essential.

The Council found an attrective name for this type, of further education contact study. And that was that. Few professional men ware able to brush up what they had learnt at university (and perhepa forgotten again) and find out what the latest developments in their particular field were.

At that time the Council considered contact study to be the responsibility of the universities: "A prerequisite for refresher courses is that profassional people can return to university."

But the universitias paid little attention to this branch of further education and will probably continua to ignore lt.

Thanks to the initiative of various bodies in Munich however there is something like contact study today, five years after it was first mooted.

Discover

the best

of Germany

The holiday of your choice awaits you somewhere between the Aips and tha sea: for bathers in bikint

and without, for daring mountaineers and telsurely

stroilers, for members of the international let set

and small-lown romantics, for campers and

connoisseurs of wine, for art and opera lovers,

lounge-lizards, for pampered gourmets and hearty eaters, for beer-drinkers and

for merry-go-rounders, jazz fans, collectors

of enliques, caramen, anglers, botanista

and ... and ... and ...

Technical University, the Bavarian Ministry of Education, the Munich school authoritias and tha adult education centre met to discuss the issue.

Finally they decided that the adult education centre would organise contect studies as recommanded by the Council of Arts and Science. The Federal state of Bavaria and the city of Munich provided extra money for these courses to be arranged. The scheme soon proved to be an overwhelming success.

The first saries of courses was attended by'i 69 men and women whose university studies were over. A further 37 applicants had to be turned away as the plecea in courses they had chosen were already filled. They were left with the promise of a place on the next series of courses as a

The organisers of the scheme proved that they were on the ball. The first evaning of a course con be attended free of charge and without any obligation to attend the whole series. It is only after this first evening that applicants have to decide whether they still want to attend the whole series or not. An average of one in ten give up after the first evening.

The other students attending the refresher courses were eager to continue. The average attendance per evaning is 85 per cent. The iecturers' judgment is unanimous: "There is a welcome degree of commitment and hard work."

All the lecturers come from the Technical University. It is mainly the younger ifter it was first mooted.

Last year representatives of the city's heads of the individual departments of

Happy

holidays

in Germany



tha Technical University helped to prepare the contact study courses. As a rule between two and five lecturers shered a

if the subject allows, informative lecturers alternate with practical work. There was however difficulty in adapting teaching to the wildly different standards of the students and the reasons why they wantad to attend refreaher courses. This defect should be ironed out in future by intermediata testa similar to the comprehension controls in teaching pro-

Courses last for a year. So far the adult education centre offers solid physics, analog mathematics, computer programming, modern industrial research and pianning, semi-conductor alectronics, equipment analysis measuring and control techniques, modern statiatics, personnel management and the psychology of leadership and marketing. Courses in microbiology, biochemistry and management are to follow later.

As the organisers of the Municit experiment expected, industrial research and planning and parsonnel management proved most popular. That is not surprising. Up to now these subjects have been taught only at privato institutas or n handful of universities. The private managerial schools are comparetively cxpensive whereas a course at the adult education centre in Munich only costs between 90 and 170 Marks.

The lecturers from the Technical University are young, as we have said, but so are their students. Three-quarters of the people attending courses are under forty. Most come from industry. So far only 25 clvil servants and public officials heve been attanding courses. Women too are few - only a dozen turned up.

The Munich scheme hes now been imitated in Düsseldorf. Here too the edult education centre is organising contect study coursea, though on a less ambitlous acale. Contact atudies are now being sterted at the Cologne adult education

In Düsseldorf the main support for contact study came from Profassor Boro Döring of the university'a mathematical department. He and Dr Karl-Gustav Werner, the director of the adult education centre, drew up the ayliebus for five courses — computer programming, in-dustrial research, the theory of probabili-

The isst two courses were intended the further training of mathematics. crs et secondary schools. But the rewas minimal with the result the courses had to be wound up. Dr Werner explained this by

"Teachors are public officials and promotion is not rapid. That is who show no interest. We only montion the courses lo the young people in industry and the up in droves."

industrialists. But in Munich exp for retomts in this sphere.

The members of the Action Committee number of engineers attended its:

The members and psychiatrists.

The people in Düsselderf at them even come from Cologne for Courses. Women too attand. One a courses. Women too attand. One a said, "We see ourselvas as a lobby for the attended the statistics over a said," who are under a lobby for the attended the statistics over a said, "We see ourselvas as a lobby for the attended the statistics over a said,"

ntch Education Minister G. R. ic gn has officially opened a least builts a subsidy of 100,000 Marks while building for the more than one had yeer old German School is the free the remaining 50,000 Marka is raised from membership dues.

Two-thirds of this figure is already tied up. Staff and office costs total 50,000 Marks while a similar aum has to be spent on scientific works and specialist consolers.

government of the Federal Republic on scientific works and specialist congresses to irsch out the recommendations from kindergarten stage to school for certificate examinations. Apart for predominant number of Garman day predominant number of Garman day especially Austrians and Swiss. Teal is done in German and the sold is the headmester from lesse, Walter Picard was for many years the chairman of the social committee of tha Hesse Weifare Association and during that time visited sevaral

Bad Harzburg management acade Hs temembers today that he was always filled with a sense of depression at



celebrates 15th anniversary

what he had seen. "The conditions in these institutions are often frightful." he is placed the partition of the pulled down in enumber of the hose they were to be pulled down in enumber of the hose they were to be pulled down in enumber of the hose they were to be pulled down in enumber of the hose they were to be pulled down in enumber of the hose they were to be pulled down in enumber of the hose they were to be pulled down in enumber of the hose they were to be pulled down in enumber of the head of the hard by the Allensbech public oplion poll is and interpretation of the Academy's wold forward by society that incurable mental sizes do not suffer from their environ comprehensive guide to personal sizes do not suffer from their environ to the suffer f The Bad Harzburg Industrial Menage-ment Acadamy celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on 15 March. Since it was set up in 1956 some 170,500 top executives in industry and administration have attended the 6,994 courses and seminars organised by the Academy.

The Academy was set up by this country's Economic Association in Hem-

ty and statistics, modern make MEDICINE and modern methods of numerical.

Lobby set up to press for reforms in psychiatric treatment

Henkel, the washing powders also a shortage of psychiatric specialists facturers, pay half of the ioo has sad nurses.

for employees of theirs who is The Action Committee for the Mental-attend contact study courses by Sick has now been set up in Bonn to Disseldorf adult education centre.

Most of the people attendig courses in Disseldorf are occoronic industrialists. But in Munich e.set.

ste Bundestag members and paychiatrists.

attended the statistics course.

Contact study courses are also at because they are of no importance in the by the Wuppertal Technical Action Political power game!"

Subsidiary department of Action Committee is to open an action of the course of the cour

nichi University which also profesi agency in Bonn on i April 1971 and two iccturers. Peter Espe/Rudolf Re ployed there. A press service and an titandelebiatt, 12 Heat information service for specialista is also to be started this year.

New German scho trestment in the Federal Republic is in The Hague being carried on at present with more idealism than practical means. The budget for 1971 resches the grand total of 150,000 Marks. The government contributes a subsidy of 100,000 Marks while

on scientific works and specialist con-

and during that time visited sevaral mental hospitals both at home and abroad.

Ha has often askad questions in the Bundastag about the mentally sick. Last April ha and fellow Christian Democrat Martin etarted a Bundestag debate that eventually led in October 1970 to a public hearing held before the Health

The rasuits of this hearing were well-known to specialists in this field. But the majority of the committee members had known nothing about the subject beforahand and were shocked by what came to

They therefore made the recommendation to the government that it should act up an inquiry to provide the atatistics neaded as a basis for reforms that should have been carried out twenty yeers ago.

The treatment of psychiatric patients in the Federal Republic is backward and inhuman. The nursing staff is poorly trained and there is also a lack of bodles to help the rehabilitation of patients into

But reform proposals have failed in the past because there have bean no statistics in the field of psychlatry. The inquiry should provide some idea of the treatment now available and how much this ahould be extended to eatisfy the present

The group has set up en advisory body of apecialista to help the government inquiry. This help will be welcomed you only have to look at the list of the members of the executive and you will sca why. Kulenkampff, Meyer, Huhn, Winkier and Häfcuer are among the leading psychiatrisis in the Federal Re-

public today.
With the weight of theac names baland it the action committee should be able to influence legislation by the central gov-ernment and the Federal atates as well as at district level. Whon new hospitais are boing planned the action group will be able to get its ideas of modern psychiatric

Plcerd is realistic about the practical possibility of success: "Health here is the affair of the Federal stetes. But oven in countries like Sweden and Britain where legislation is centralised it took many years before reforms in the field of psychiatric care succeeded."

man whose conscience and sympathy mada him a committed parliementary formed the action group is for every hospital but the smallest to have a psychiatric department. Then the large psychiatric hospitals with thousands of bads need no longer be planned. The mentally sick who need hospital treetment for a longish period of time would

not then have to live in a ghetto... Picard says, "Having psychiatric pa-tients in general hospitals is not only e question of humanity but is also beae-ficial for treatment. Twenty years ago the World Health Organisation recommended that as far as possible the mentally sick should be treated in psychiatric wards attached to normal hospitals."

Picard believas thet fifty per cent of the long-term patients in the ghetto-like hospitals could be rehabilitated into society sooner or later if they ware only freed from their cages.

This would of course depend on there being psychiatric wards at normal hospitals that would also function as "psychiatric community centres" where sultable out-patient treatment could be given to ex-patients.

Speaking about this Picard says, "Psychiatric out-patient facilities will be needed in future. There is an increase of neuroses and other mental complaints as lifa becomes more urban. These centrea would have a wide range of activitiea, You only have to think of the treatment of states of mental shock aftar heart attacks or serious accidents."

The idea of integrated psychiatric care is maeting violent opposition. This comes on the one hand from people and bodies responsible for financing the hospitals as they fear the expenditure this would entail and do not expect their petients to live under the same roof as "madmen".

Opposition elso comes from neurologiats who fear that their activities may be encroached upon if patienta are also offered treatment at psychietric centres.

The Action Committee for the Mentally Sick plans to pave the way for its reform proposals with an increase in public relations in this field.

Picard saya, "It is important to rid the mentally sick of their parish image. When the man on the street realises that he is as likely to suffer a mental complaint as an appendicitls there will no longer ba any prejudice against psychiatric patients."

(Hannoversche Allgemaine, 17 March 1971)

Hospital survey results published



Everybody must rackon on at least one stay in hospital during his life so the tion has sunk from 36 to 24 per cent.

ides, although the question only gave a general indication of what this meant.

Since the last survey of what people thought ebout hospitals the basic feeling has remained favourable but the number of people who had no complaints after

Tha professional association of hospital administrators who commissioned the survey now published plan to use the results as the basis of comprehensive public relations work.

The best public relations work would be to remove all cause for justified complaint: Attention must also be peid to the training, pay, working conditions and role of hospital nurses. It is they who have the greatest influence on whether a patient enjoys his stay in hospital.

Brighte Beer
(Presidence Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 March 1971)

CLINICAL NOTES

Cleft palate

spring are born with an inherited cleft palata. Malformetions of this type are one of the commonest hereditary complaints and can also affect the jaw and lip, giving rise to hare-lip.

Dr Holger Höhn, the Freiburg anthropologist, has now discovered that these dafects are oftan not inherited. It is elso possible for outside influences such as chemicals, virea or radiation to effect a child in this way during the pre-natal

Fiftaen per cent of parents with a claft palata will however have children born the same wey. But doctors can remedy this lefect these days. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1971)

Heart disease

ower and middle grade white-coliar workers, merried men end academics are more likely to die of heart and circulatory complaints than blue-collar workers, widows and single men. "Dissatisfaction with their job, the lack

of exercise in their work and mental atress are all reasons why these groups are more suaceptible to these diseases," Professor Hans Drexel of Munich University's balneological department told people attending the opening of the 1971 Health Week in Munich.

A study based on statistics over the years shows that almost twice as many men as women dis of these complaints.

Cigarette-smokers, Drexler saya, ere more liable to suffer a heart atteck than pipesmokers or cigar-smokers. He traces this fact to the varying temparaments of these groups of smokers. While pipesmokers are neerly all caim, balanced people, cigaretta-smokers are nervous

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 March 1971)

Sensitive skin

A ftar yeers of research work a taam of professors of dermetology have daveloped a synthatic acep called Sebe-med that can be used by people with sensitive skin and an allergy to usual types of scap. A apokesman for the Sebanar changes company of Bad Saizig on the Rhine said

that that the research work commissioned by the company had thus hed a successful "With this discovery the scientista have made an important contribution to soothing the compleints of all sufferers of skin

allergies, over-sensitivity to soap or seborthoic skin diseasas," he started.
He added that leading university dermatological clinics in this country had helped in the development of the new medical soap and carried out thorough

hospital examinetions.
Seba-med, developed by professors from Wiesbaden, Munich and Nuremberg, containa no soap or alkali.

Muscular disease

bout 12,000 people in the Federal Republic suffer from muscular dystrophy. Most are children. The Association for the Research of Musculer Diseases now plans to examine all these patients.

There will also be more research done into muscular diseases. The Association hopes that the present inadequate opport-unities for treatment will be improved if a spetial department for these complaints is set up.

(Prenkfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1971)



INDUSTRY

THE ECONOMY

No sudden slump likely but creeping inflation is on the cards

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Receasion or not – that is the question. Everyona would like to know the answer. With all the variations on the theme of industry and the economy it is well-nigh impossible to produce a prognosis with any firm foundations.

Incoming orders which had begun to decline have recently started to increase agaic. Industrial production is still run-ning in top gear. Short-time is still rather the axcaption than the rule.

The labour market has quickly recovared from the lathargy of the winter months, although this has, it must be said, been helped along by the unusually clement weether this winter.

Turnovar in the retail trade was actually up by eleven per cent this January compared with the corresponding month of 1970. Is it possible that the economy is about to embark on an upward trend

once again?
Nothing would be more disastrous than that! If we headed for enother beom without a flat period in between, prices, which are already high, would increase even further.

Quite epert from this, earlier prosphecies that this year would see a quiatening down of the prices situation have been shaken at the foundetlons.

Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller has meantime worked out that increases are likely to be more in the region of four per cent than three.

Professor Kloten, Chairman of the Committee of Economic Experts, has shocked the tredes unions with his thesis that in the interest of stable prices there should be no wage increases in the second

Chancellor Willy Brandt, at the beginning of his term of office, hoped

to make the government more democratic, but one thing he has achieved is an

increase in arguments with leading groups



question. Wages and salarias will continue to rise and the extra costs these impose on manufacturers will be passed on to the coosumer in the form of higher prices.

Resistance to these prassures is only likely to come from those branches where there is little room for manoeuvre as regards prices. Among these, it seems, is the chemicals industry. The major chemi-cals concerns, Bayer, BASF and Hoechst had to swallow large cuts in profits last

It would be a good thing if in those branchas where rapidly rising personnel costs cannot be absorbed without great effect and cannot be passed on to the customer unreasonable wage demands were no longer met,

This would act as a kind of signal, if an employers' association let the situation run as far es strike action. It is not only the trades unions that are to blame for the tide of rising wages and salaries.
Those who do the paying, the firms
themselves, must take their share of the

Psychologically speaking clearer signs that the economy is cooling down could be of benefit. The less a recession is feared the less likely it is that firms will keep pace with the damands of the grosa national product. Granted this is nothing more than a theoretical appraisal.

In practice we should be thankful when the economy glides down slowly and Needless to ssy, this is out of the carafully from a period of boom and whenever we are spared a sudden plunge into the dapths. Today it looks as though the greatest boom of the postwar parlod is not going to lead to the daepest depression. Nevertheless the dangar of 'creeping recession' remains acuta.

Certainly private consumar goods sales will increase with incomes continuing to grow. In the economic cycle the trend in paypackets always follows on tha haels of trends in company profits.

But the high point of company invest-mants has clearly been passed. This could be the germ of general recassion. Whather this will take effect to the full - perhaps as late as next year - or whethar it can be tempered by correct economic planning no one can say.

We can only hope that this balancing act on the adge of recession comes off, that the economy is given a much-needed breathing space, that the trend towards rising prices will slecken off, end that we will not have to pay for this with

A certain number of these imponderablas will be decided by what happens in other countries. In almost all feeding Western countries prices are rising sharply. Can the Federal Republic echleve stable prices when other countries are in the throes of rising costs and prices?

If we can then there is bound to be further revaluation of the Mark, If we cannot then there will be ineviteble consequences on the domestic scene. Greater emphasis must be leid on legal antl-inflationary measurea.

Many groups involved are likely to stert calling for more dynamic attitudes towerds incomes and yield. Another factor that must be given a careful rothink is the

relationship between debtors and come step that must be implemented remove from their privileged post those who borrow large sums of and pay back with highly inflated. At present they have the added addition of being able to subtract their states. of being able to subtract their in payments from their taxsbla income

If isolated stabilisation of the provas impossible the only way coordinated attacks on thilation, we want to slide deaper and deeper situation where the value of depreciatas greetly.

But how ere we to reech sn tional egreament on measures to those for whom the idea of crafts and the problem of inflation? The craftsmen conjures up the idyll of the have already made credit chesp and blacksmith may believe that our to get again and have sat their astern industrial society with its masson an axpansive course.

Western Europe will not be the for these members of the middle rasist this kind of pressure for loss.

rasist this kind of pressure for long interast rates are kapt high investor. The impression is engendered even pour dollars into Europa and the there by the idea that elbow grease is mean an influx of liquid cash the so much part of crefts as the automatically relax the credit restant terbial saying goes, and make monay available for a But without e great deal of lobbying ment

craftsmen can claim that their skills ara In addition it will mean as still today an essential part of the ovarall burden on the dollar exchanga rate recoomy. In fact their importance is has had to be supported on a numberowing from year to year. occasions in racent times. The 23rd International Arts and Crafts

The Bundesbank cannot sit badifair, taking pisce in Munich, is helping to pily end watch the dollar weaks underline this fact to non-believers. more than it cen be happy to see There are more than 604,000 concerns of dollars that lisve for some times in this country that could be called crafts. to be convertible to gold by the li They employ 4,100,000 creftsman and

The Bundosbank's hand is the fifteen per cent to 180 inilliard Marks. being forced for one reason been. These small to medium-sized concerns curroncy policy considerations, he can therefore claim to hold a reasonable known that a further reduction of it volume of trade was approximately one and he states that it has been possition alongside industry, since their Rate and other interest rates is in third of the tumover of industry as a break down excessive demand.

Solution for which the figure was 530 break down excessive demand.

brenk down excessive domand. whola, for which the figure was 530 Up until now he has given in As far as investments are concerned wage domands down to a reasonak len This has cortainly not been a success.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 17 Mardi

their businasses craftsmen last year invested aight thousand million Marks and were thus valued customers for the invastment

goods industry. Tha rola of crafts and craftsmen in our ovarall industrial picture is rsted very highly at the Fair in Munich. There can ba no question of crafts losing in importanca and most concerns have order books filled for the naxt six months.

Craftsmen still have an important

role to play in industry

portance of their role in the overall

For modarnisation and extension of

Although these figures may ba impressive they do not maan that craftsmen'a workshopa are floorad with gold! The independent life of the craftman is not free from problems.

Many people who have tried to call in a craftsman and have had little luck may have a low opinion of them. But as the President of the Central Association of Pederal Rapublic Artists and Creftamen. Joseph Wild, seys, craftsmen require a growing amount of cepital end are effacted es much as enyone by the credit squeeze. They often have to take a cut in profits to raise the required cash.

Workshops ere in urgent need of rationalisation in many cases since they have a hard time of it evan when the economy is not booming to find suitably

This particularly applies to the search for youngsters to train in the profession or skill. Spokesmen for this branch of the the skills of the craftsman.

craftsmen can again underlina tha imeconomy hava, therefore, been complaining for years that whan it comes to further aducation in trades and skills apprantice craftsman sre oftan left out in

> The problems of further education in a trade or skill ere sggravated by tha fact that nowadays s young craftsman must not only learn the tricks of his trade but must have a modicum of business training and an insight into the overall workings of the economy if he is to survive keen

packats offared by jobs in heevy industry it is often too much to expect youngsters to go through a period of recatving pittances while doing an epprenticeship.

Prospacts for tha futura are nevertheiess quite favourable aspecially in those crafts that turn out a finished product. With the development of new techniques requirements of pracision working are growing all the time.

For a long time therefore crafts heve been vital as suppliers of parts to industry. They have played an assential role in the overall process of manufecturing finished goods. For a number of sections of the crafts there has for some years

Cooperative work between crafts and heevy industry goas much further than the obvious example of the motor industry. Even spheres es modern as elactronic data procassing cannot do without

their successes. 1970 turnover was fifteen par cent up on the 1969 figures to s total of 177 milliard Marks, but two-thirds of this cama from upped prices. And the future does not lock

A spokesman for the sector at the Arts and Crafts Fair said: "The more complicated an industrial product is, the more important the craftsman's contribution to

industrial concerns are beginning to reelise that it is less expensive for them to rely on highly productive ameil work-aliops for production of parts.

Fitting into this new position is not necessarily so simple for many en independent creftsman. They must often break ewey from old ideas that cooperation with heavy industry is the first step on the way to losing their independence. Horst Fischer

(DIE WELT, 16 March 1971)

Bonn in danger of pleasing none of the people none of the time

of interested parties in this country. The leading aconomic organisations have grown accustomed to extanding such forced to pull its punches when it comes to critical comment, has issued their criticism of current faults in legislature end political leadership, the kind of thing they heve always complained about, to the first Federal government not led by the CDU/CSU.

Industries (BDi). Trede uniona, on the other hand, that can look back oc a series of successful wage-scale agreements in which they managed to secure large increases for those they represent, compare the present series of successful moves by companies to raise a majority of its members." prices, which they see as a sign of the

companies doing their best to get rid of the present government. Statements made by members of the SPD/FDP government have only served to underline that they support the theory that there is e conspiracy against them, The government has, thereby aggravated the polarisation in social services policy ed action committee meetings, for an-

other in the crude language of numerous statements made by various associations, end has done itself great damage. As a matter of fact the work of this government has been accompanied right other government? up to recent times by protests and cries of disapproval from the lobbyists in the

associations such as were heard, albeit more vociferously, during the recession of 1966 and 1967.

Byen Otto Wolff von Amerongen's Central Chamber of Trade and Commerce of the present government, followed up by the

stern words. Words that would perheps have sounded batter coming from Fritz Berg's Confederation of Federal Republic

The DIHT, according to its retiring business manager Albrecht Düren, "cannot voice opinions other than those expressed by the Chamber es e whole or

But the DIHT voiced its negative opinion of Finance Minister Alex Möller's bill to beat tax evaders in the words of one single lawyer who worked out the announcement and formulated its word-

Certainly the government had neglected to take into account the opinions of the DIHT — which in fact would have been

But is this any grounds for insinuating that arbitrary methods were employed, an accusation that Otto Wolff von Amerongen's predecessor, Ernst Schneider, never found occasion to level at any

It is understandable that many observers took this as an expression of sheer selfiah interests by individual industrialists for whom the BDI would have been

DIHT question about how seriously the Bonn government is pursuing its reform

Statements of this and many other kinds serve to unsteady the economy, which is precisely what the leading organisations themselves lambast, blanning It on the contredictory and unsatisfectory ateps taken by the government.

Certainly the government must take some of the blame for undermining confidence. But it does help the economy when the feeling of insecurity is spread and exaggareted.

The only group that cen hope to benefit from economic uncertainty is the Opposition. The DIHT must ask itself if that is what it wants. The price it may have to pay is e permanent split with the ruling Social Democrets.

we can accept what Willy Brandt said in a speech at Blelefeld, that there is a plot between the Opposition and e section of this country's economy. Secondly we can accept the truly crazy words of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions (DGB) committee member and member of the Bundestag, Georg Neemann (SPD), that many industrialists are trying to topple the present government by pushing up their pricas - as if there were a monopoly in this country that would allow companies to do this without damaging thair own interests! - or thirdly we can accept several clumsy utterances by spokesmen for associations that almost give rise to

wo accept the fact remains that mechanical apparatus as e man weighing relationship between the government 84 kilogrammes climbing a mountain over many economic organisations is not : 3,000 feet high.

With our longwinded legal system secretary pumping away at her typewritreforms cannot come about overests.

When they come they will not bring the figures, however, are deceptive,
ihem unbearable new burdens, that the figures, however, are deceptive,
ihem unbearable new burdens, that the figures, however, are deceptive,
ihem unbearable new burdens, that the figures, however, are deceptive,
ihem unbearable new burdens, that the figures, however, are deceptive,
ihem unbearable is forced to carry
that make up of the Bundestag at proalthough there is nothing final, not be the build of her body when she
decided about the reform programs and the preference of many of the peak and chair the secretary is also
yet.

The preference of many of the peak and chair that go with it.

Democrats and Christian Socialists and chair that go with it.

Although the electric typewriter is a
parties that were in power what the basic construction of this machine has
rederal Republic economy got on its
again. All the Social Democrats could
at this time was to criticise in the secretary in the produced by Remington in 1873.

One thing that has remained for wellNevertheless company, hosses it is the fact that

enough air to breathe.

One thing the Social Democratic Stiffness of muscles in the back of the various interest groups in the Republic social setup sweet or they was a result of this, insufficient circulation and resultant headaches. be the government for long!

(DIE ZEIT, 19 Merch

Gerhard Meyening Doctors attached to firms and facing calculations. A secretery or shorthand typist who spands the best part of the. day at least five days a week sliting in the impression that Willy Brandi wat front of a typawritar is doing as much about the plut. Whatever of them work in the course of the year with her

Temporary agreement in the melt. If, however, she uses an alactric type-concerted action cannot pull the will writer the amount of affort she expends over our eyes. None of lhost index considers Karl Schiller's group of considers Karl Schiller's group of considers Karl Schiller's group of considers that the consider state of the consider state of the consideration of the consideration

There is a need for careful plant.

These figures are astonishing. At first glance this amount of physical effort spread out over a year seema quits slight.

Cost money and this cen only be read by the housewife every day making beds that the outcome must be chaok.

With our longwinded legal systems recreasing pumping away at her typewrit-reforms cannot come about over a year seema quits slight.

Nevertheless company bosses in one hundred years is the fact that have got over the change of government of that can cause the following quite calmly as long as they stated that can cause the following enough of the canal cause the canal cause the following enough of the canal cause th

Insufficient attention given to a secretary's posture at the typewriter

*Spots before the eyes,

*Buzzing in tho ears, *Pains in the forearm, hand joints and

*Disturbancea to the sense of touch. lundreds of thousands of secreteries put Touch-typists, working with both

up with these discomforts without reising murmur, will a their bossas have no idea that the girls are suffaring.

There are two main factors that cause these temporary discomforts or, in some cases, permanant damage;

hands, are unable to support their head correctly - this puts tension on the museles in the neck and shoulders. (Without realising it people reading a book tend

to support their head with their hand).
Secondly neither the machine nor the typing desk has any kind of support for the forearm. Hands have to be kept moving freely over the keyboard.

Secretaries martyrs to the cause; and it is high time. something was done to help them. Internationally famous designer Luigi Cola-ni, 42, from Rheda in Westphalia, has been experimenting to try to find a solution to this problem.

With his ten-men team he has been commissioned by e firm manufecturing office furniture to design an integrated workplace for secretaries.

His chair, desk and typewriter form e unit. Blbows are supported by the chairerms, the body can reat comfortably in the correctly shaped cheir and dictating machine and intercom are built into the

This new design to make typing more comfortable and sefer will be on show at this year's Hanover trade feir to be held between 22 end 30 April.

The integrated typing desk will be improved even further by that time with



hand-rests on the under part of the typewriter so that the typist can rest her iandi and work more comfortably

Designer Luigi Colani sees his workplace being adepted for other uses such as computer programming desks and moni-tors and he does not deny that his bestideas such as this come to him when he has had a glass of whisky and a little

He said: "It is about time that typists and secretaries were spared the agony of oldfashioned desks and machinery."

(WELT em SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)

ENVIRONMENT

7,000 villages pump untreated waste into lakes

Handelsblatt SCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG Industriekurier

At the Bundestag hasring called by the home affairs and health committees water specialist Professor Böhnke estimated the amount of monay that must be invested in the country's water resourcee between now and the end of the century to be no less than 233,000

So much play is made with the year 2000 that there is every reason to be more than a little dubious about some of the forecasts that are made but there can be no doubt that thousands of millions will have to be spent on keeping water

This figure too, exact though it may appear to be, is based on rough astimates. No one can say at the moment hew much It is going to cost in the dacadas to come to pump effluent into waterways with an

Dramatiaing the sewage problem by talking in terms of staggering sums of money may have a shock effect but it also gives rise to a feeling of resignation. 233,000 million Marks is so much that one hardly knows what to do.

It appears a far less alarming amount. however, when it is recalled that in recent years the country's threa major chemicals manufacturers, Bayar, Hoechst and BASF, have each invested roughly 200 million Marks in purification plant,

All it needs, then, is e thousand firms who ere prepared to plough the same amount of money into water purification over the next thirty years and the problem of finding the money is solved.

This is, of course, mere theorising but It conveys a clearer idea of the size of the problem. What is more, sewsge is not only an industrial problem. Domestic sewage also mounte up and involves the

It is essential (and far more important than playing with figures) that as much be done as quickly as possible, even if it is only step by step.

For local authorities the sewage problem ought to be one of building purifica-tion plant. Sad to say, some 7,000 communities do not have a sewage works,

Burgomasters and local councils tendnot to think in terms of immortalising themselves by building a sewage works. Sports facilities, swimming baths and tourist attractions go down better when election time comes round.

The village's sewage is pumped into the nearest stream, much to the annoyance of neighbouring village downstream, then the two have never been on the

Political rivers only upset local authorities and the general public when they are already polluted. There is just no incentive and one of the major moves the government ought to make is to create. greater incentives for the 7,000 misoreants to purify their own sewage.

As has already been indicated the purification of industrial effluent presents far more complicated problems. The Federal Ministry of Education and Science has just allocated four million Marks towards the development of new The new purification plantar Dormeys water purification procedures and is pre- on the Rhine

pared to extend the programme if neces-

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Both the number and the amount of harmful substances that cannot or can only inadequately be eliminated by existing methods of purification are rapidly on

The much-vaunted ability of our waterwsys to purify thismselves has not only been overtaxed in many instancas; it is reduced by the noxious nawcomers.

The Ministry is thinking first and foremost in terms of what are called physical proceduras, such as adsorption by means of activa carbon, partial desalination by maans of economic ion axchangers and extra-fine filtration.

The complexity of the entira subject is demonstrated by the results of a survey conducted among specialists by the Heldelberg study group on systams research.

Virtually nothing is known about the number and nature of waste products in industrial affluent, the survey concludes. Haavy metal compounds, petroleum and refinery products and fluorides merit special mention, though.

One spacialist questioned estimates the number of substances either directly pumped Into waterways or formsd subsequently at between a hundred and a thousand million.

A serious future problam would appear to be cooling water, pumped into the naarest river at a slightly higher temperature than the river water after passing through the cooling systems of power stations, nuclear powar stations in partic-

Harmful substances are not only pumpad into the country's watarways as sewage or effluent. They are also, and to an increasing amount, produced by shipping, including small boats.

There can also be no overlooking phenomanon known to spacialists as entrophy. Artificial fertiliser that is not used by plants is washed through the soll into the nearest river by rainwater and so accelerates the growth of water plants that entire lakes are becoming a mass of

The ideal procedure as far as industrial water consumers are concerned would be the development of means of reusing water to such an extent that the same water would be kept in circulation all the

In a number of industries, steel, for instence, this is already largely the case and within certain limits could be done with cooling water too.

One measure that would not be at all expensive would be standardisation of the guidelines used by the verious states in ln a further thirteen beds. this country prior to agreement on international standards.

Last but not least more must be done in the wey of appeals to the sense of responsibility of the general public. Much negligence causing a great deal of harm could thus be brought to an end.

As many harmful substances as possible in, say, detergents definitely ought also to be replaced by unobjectionable agents. This, though, is a requirement that can only be fulfilled gradually and over a longer period of time.

Another important factor is regular analysis of water by means of measuring stations and floating laboratories. If the number of harmful substances continues to increase at the present rate new techniques will need to be developed.

But not even the most up-to-date measuring techniques can ever replace the age-old law against poisoning springs. It is due to neglect of the further ramifica-tions of this law that enormous sums of money need now to be invested in counteracting the damage that has been done as a result.

Hermann Loupsien

(Handelabla), 11 March 1971

Bayer uses bacteria to puri technology

noxious waste Europe's largest nuclear

Bactaria must be bred and trained, as it were, to clean and purify sawage permanently - biologically rather than mechanically, that is.

Thousands of millions of bacteria must be put to work eating, converting and digesting dirt, otherwise there can be no purifying - in relative terms at loast - the industrial and domestic output of sewage and effluent.

No bactaria are small enough not to go on strike whan their environment changes, though, whethar it be because of a changa in their regular diet due to production changes at a chemicals factory or because of a lack of nutrient due to plant being closed down elther parmaneutly or during holidays.

A number of bacterle can survive a lock-out of this kind; others bite the dust immediately with the result that effluent is aithar not purified at all or only

On the basis of many years' experience the designers of what is as yet the most efficient purification plant in Europa, located at Dormagen, half-way between Cologne and Düssaldorf, decided that computers cannot provide atl the answers

They must learn the hard way, thay reckoned. If at first you don't succeed. try, try again. This, of course, costs not only monay but also time.

At all events the outcome is that after investment to the tune of 27 million Marks all biologically purifiable effluent of Bayer's Domnagen works and the naighbouring Erdölchemia factory can be purified so thoroughly that they no longer worry fish in the Rhine and above all no longer jeopardise the drinking water supplies of several million people along the lower reaches of the Rhine and

Dormagen's purification capacity is, it is claimed, sufficient to cope with the sewage of a city of 1.3 million peopla --Munich, for instence, It is already in operation but will not be completed until

By then investment will heve reached n total of 34 million Marks and annuel running costs will amount to seven million Marks.

The input is first prepurified mechanically in six filter beds. Biological purification with the eid of bacteria then follows

The bacteria have ten hours to sink their teeth into the dirt, as it were, developing in the process into a thick brown foaming layer of mud.

Suddentsche Zeitun

one day provide the hungus for 33 on the other side of the Rhine.

greanery or the foundations for it. At the end of the first stage the stetlon. The purified water is pumped in will boast an installed capecity of 1,200

Whan plant of this kind costs 35 million Marks and Industrial on can raise the cash, even thoughthe not do so with the best will in the why, one wonders, are not local ties - cities at least - compelled Local authorities can, when all

and done, mise the cash more! than industry, which has ta et whereas the local council can per the rates, something they are usual Disseldorf O too happy to do.
Arnold Krampo of the North

Wostphalian water board replie happly that most local authoris priority to theatres, sports facility town halis. The most the state can offer subsidics.

The water rute and sewage dut political dynamite and local policiano loath to touch them. This lay! is what has decided Bundesing weigh Rommerskirchon to announce his in tion of checking whether the risi regulations ellow the Bundesiag ios onvironmental pratection investmen local unthorities mandatory.

This is by no means the end of requirements of a city twice the size of muttor, though. Much byesime Munich. unduly delayed bocause semeent at lodges a protest against planning per sion and the affair goes to couri.

What is more, eny number of some of power; preducing six cubic kilometres ties are responsible for some and of carbon dioxide in the process. other in this country and oven matis intarnational level,

Biblis will be fired by uran lum dioxide, though, and a single kilogramme of granium diexide generates 650 million As regards the Rhine agreement tween the countries involved would set to be a long time coming, yet water in three 50 x 25 metre swimming reached there can be no hepe of the both or meet the power the river water at least a little cleane.

They can only do the jab, lower to this day an an another to the part of the pumped in through jets (described and asparagus in this part of the nare successful and safer pumped in from above.

They can only do the jab, lower to this day an another to this day and the part of the total to the total total

power station at Biblis

or stirred in from above.

In the third stage this layer of the massive sixty-metre (200-ft) reacremoved, filtrated, heated to stage the fordoma made of 29-millimatre Krupp
ture of 200 degrees centigrade and the is on its way to becoming the
ed on a rubbish tip in the hope the fallmark of a landscape previously dominot only not affect the water to steed by the spires of Worms Cathedral
one day provide the lumpus for a mile other side of the Rhine.

megawatts, enough to mset the power

Biblie Ogr. Welzheim

of the nuclear chain reaction going on Project engineers state that even if a Bundeswahr Starfighter were to dive into the reactor dome at the speed of sound Its engine shaft would only get half-way though the two-metre shell of concrete. There would be no other damage.

visitors will only be able to view the reactor building from the outside because

Pfannigs a kilowatt hour.

In wertime, of course, the situation would be rather different. It could only be lioped that the enemy, with nuclear power stations of his own, would allow common sense to prevail.

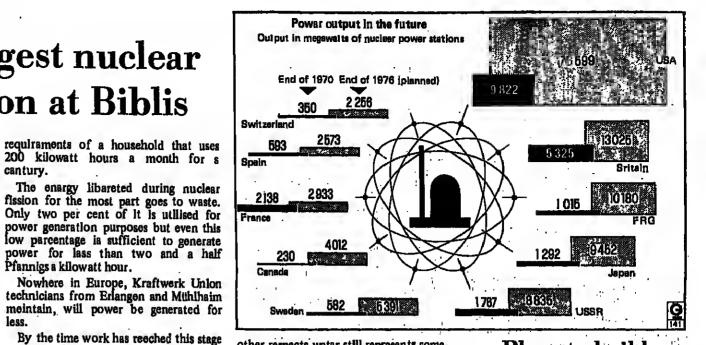
Even the most peeceable of nuclear power stationa releases radioactivity into the etmosphera while going about its business, mind you. In the vicinity of Biblis this radiation will amount to a fifth of the natural level of radioactivity, it is

Radioactivity represents e threat not merely to the environment. What heppens In the event of an earthquake? The upper roachos of the Rhine are something of a geological ditch and minor quakes occa-sionally occur,

The 150,000 tons of reactor building ere lodged, et a depth of nino nictres below ground-level, on three metres of concrete, sufficient to ensure safety in the event of carthquakes on a graph of up to eight.

These precautions are to be increased following the recent earthquakes near Los Angeles and the experience gained as a result of this phenomenon in the United

Adequate precautions have been taken against flooding, it is claimed, but in



other respects water still represents something of a problem.

For cooling purposes sixty cubic metres of water a second must be taken from the Rhine, with the result that a fair-sized river of water is continually flowing through the reactor.

Sufficient water is evailable but during cooling is heated to a temperature nine degreas above normal. At low water the overall tamperature of the Rhine at the point where water is returned to the river 1.5 degrees higher than further up-

This undesirable change from the view-point of biological life in the water is not offset by netural cooling until a further fifty kilometrss downstream. There Is certainly no possibility of building one nuclear power station next to the other.

It remains only to ask what is to be done with the nuclear waste, the fual roda apent after three and a half years in use. Nuclear waste in this country ends up in a disused salt mine near Wolfenbittel speclally bought for storage purposos by the Federal government.

Stored down below, radioactive garbage will, it is claimed, be unable to do any damage. The atorage space available should be sufficient to accommodate waste until the end of the century, by which time the Biblis pressurised water reactor, developed by Siemena, will long have been

By the year 2000 Blblls will be one of a generation of nuclear power stations that are past history. Until then they will be urgently needed to keep the wheels turning.

Ernst Berens

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 March 1971)

Plans to build another nuclear power station

orth-West Germany will in all pro-bability boast, in a few years time, the largest nuclear powar station in the

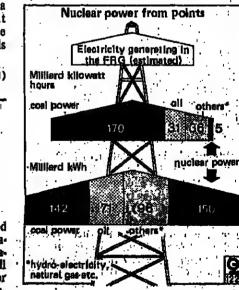
Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Preussenelaktra, of which NWK are s. subsidiary, plan to build thair 1,300-megawatt reactor on the left bank of the lower Weser between Brake and Nordenham.

NWK's supervisory board recently gave its approval to participation in the pro-ject, which will be the third nuclear power station in the region following Stade and Brunsbüttel.

Preussenelektra are to discuss their inancial involvement at the beginning of April Present plans foresee each com-pany shouldering half of the estimated construction costs of 825 million marks. including the first supply of fuel.

Nordenham will be a pressurised-water reactor similar in design to the one already in operation of Obrigheim (350 megawatts) and under construction at Stade (660 megawatts) and Biblis (1,200

Kraftwerksunlon, a consortium consisting of the combined resources of Siemens and AEG, are to build the reactor.

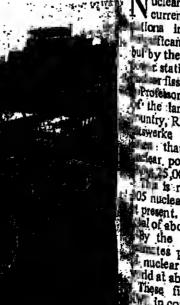


They are also constructing the two other nuclear power stations in the region. Were construction work to commence

immediately the power station could become operational early in 1976. It will supply 9,000 million kilowatt hours a year, which is not much less than this year's total production figure for NWK's conventional power stations.

NWK stress that this country has now overtaken the United States in the development of high-performance nuclear power stations....

(DIE WELT, 17 March 1971)



uclear power is on the advence. The current capacity of nuclear power lions in this country is reletively ficant at roughly 900 megawetts, but by the end of the decade nearly one t station in four will be powered by

A coal-fired power stetion would get

through two and a helf million tons of

coal a year in generating the same amount

Professor Heinrich Mandel, a director the largest power company in the unity, Rheinisch-Westfällische Elektriziiswerke (RWE), recently forecast in that the installed especity of 24.25,000 megawatts by 1980.

105 nuclear power stations in the world present. Between them they generate a sel of about 20,000 megawatts.

by the end of the decade industrial

nuclear power stations all over the rid at about 300,000 megawatts.

These figures were made public by in connection with the construction hat will be the largest nuclear power ton in Europe at Biblis on the Rhine. Al present seven nuclear power stations ite in operation in this country. They are power next year:

this country's nuclear power

Significant developments in

Kahl experimental reactor (fifteen megawatts), Karlsruhe research reactor (fifty megawatts), Gundremmingen nuclear power station (237 megawatts), Jillich experimental reactor (thirteen megawatts) is to be taken into service. It will be followed either later in that year of stations. Sarly in 1975 by Reprosphitted (200 megawatts) and the sarly in 1975 by Reprosphitted (200 megawatts). watts), Lingen (252 megawatts) and Obrighaim (283 megawatts) nuclear power etations and Grosswelzheim superheated steem reactor (25 megawatis)

By 1975 the first generation of com-mercial reactors of between 600 and 1,200 megawatts will come into service. Indeed, Wirgassen botling water reactor, built for Preussische Elektrizität, and Stade pressurised water reactor, to bc opereted jointly by Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Hemburgische Blektricitätswerke, both 670-megawati nuolear power stations, are to start generating

early in 1975 by Brunsbüttel (800 m watts), Philippburg I, near Bruchsal, (900 megawatts) and possibly the BASF nuclear power station at Ludwigshafen. Work at Ludwigshafen has, however,

been postponed until next year by the Federal Science Ministry in view of environmental problems. This accounts for the uncertainty as to when the BASF nuclear power station will be completed. At the same time there have been

proposals to install e further 1,200 megawatts at Biblis.

Hennoversche Prosse, 11 March 1971)



OUR WORLD

Sex paper circulations outstrip the serious press

Dublisher Helmut Rosenberg lay senously ill in bed suffaring from angina. It was rumoured, he wanted to sell St Pauli Nachrichten, circulation 800,000, Reeperbalm, with a circulation of 370,000, Sex Report, circulation 370,000 and him, circulation 36,000. These Illustrated publications were bid for by the St Pauli-Anzeiger Verlag, whose editor in Heinz-Peter Faussner.

For the bedridden man this was going too far. He cammented: "A mother doss not sell her child. I am just as bound up with my publications." He contacted his lawyer and asked him to make strong danials of these rumours. The rumourmongers had omitted to contact him to find out that indeed he had no intention

It was true that Halmut Rosenberg had received five various offers for his empire, but he denied that he had any interest in taking any of them up. An offar had been made to him of five million Marks, and three offers of three million Marks for his entire publishing interests and one offer of 300,000 Marka — something of a joke - for the St Pauli Nachrichten alone.

Helmut Rosenberg was the first to discover and exploit the 'demand' for e publication such as the St Pauli Nachrichten. Such is his proud boast.

It all happened in 1968. Rosenberg was at the time running a sort of junk shap in St Pauli selling rare items along with antiques. An ex-Splegel photographer, Gunter Zint proposed that Rosenberg and he should produce a tourist's where-to-go in Hamburg. They had the idea of producing souvenira for tourists which would be a newspaper with the tourist's name in the headline. For example: "Fritz Müller arrested in a brothel". Or: "Ewald Schultz takes over as new boss of Eros Center" would be specially set up for Mr Müller or Mr Schultz.

The first edition of St Pauli Nachrichten was just four pages, cost ten Pfennigs end ran to 10,000 copies which were sold in the Reeperbahn area.

Three thousand copies were sent out with the apecially doctored headlines for St Pauli touriats while the remainder were given eway by Rosenberg. Demand was great and the circulation increased.

By May 1968 is was up to 15,000. By July 1968 the six-page paper coating 20 Prennigs had a circulation of 20,000.

In June 1969 It had swelled to twelve pages, cost 30 Pfennigs and had a circulation of 105,000.

Today about 800,000 copies of this weekly paper are printed. This is higher than the circulation of other weeklies such as Welt am Sonntag, Christ und Welt and Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt three papers are printed each weel

Nachrichten, St Pauli Zeltung, St Pauli Illustrierte) has an estimated weekly circulation of between three million and five million.

Martin Schwaeba, editor-in-chief of the paper Die Familie calls them "bordello papers". Others speak of the St Pauli press and include in it sex gazettaa that are not even printed in Hamburg auch as Treffpunkt Sex, Sex & Gags, OK, Frivol. Mini-slip, Nacht Sex Press, Sex Gazette, Sexplizissimus, Sylt Intim and so on and

The result of a survey token in one day People seeking aid to make a happy

in Hamburg showed that there were 23 sex papers an sale.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Publishers are doing good business with printed aex. Where the line can be drawn between what they print and atili-illagal pornography is difficult for any lawyer to say, particularly those such as Cologne Public Prosecutor Herr Busse who considars that pornography bagins whan primary sex organs are shown.

The first newapapar on the bandwagon, St Pauli Nachrichten, is still the biggest. There is a diffarence in quality between this and its many imitations.

Helmut Rosenberg explained his Ideas and those of his editorial team by saying that "sexually free people do not become murdarers." They are of tha opinion that the aubject of sex is still taboo for people in this country and gives rise to feelings of gullt. They are crusading against this and trying to free men "from their sexual

Helmut Rosenbarg said: "I believe that I am on the right road for doing my duty towards society." It is not clear whether he sees how little his publications express a genuina relationship between two people, how much sex and a partner in sex remain just consumer goods in his publications that are enjoyed and are good business.

Nevertheless his editors are making rudimentary efforts to sell what they call "emancipated sex". In other St Pauli publications it somatimes happens that consumer tests are conducted on prostitutas; foreign workers, and people with long hair are derided, and it is not ordy primitive sexual drives that are ployed upon but also baser nationalist tendencies. That at least doca not occur in Rosenberg's publications.

Sex, with its still attendent taboos, is not only treated at great length in the aex press but also for example in the magazine for married couples Jasmin.

Jasmin, occording to Peter Dald, a journalist and publisher of a press and information service on censorship in tha Federal Republic as well as being a fellow worker on the investigation "St Pauli Press anatomy of a market for lust" offers stimulation - aurrogate - stronger atimulation - more absurd surrogate, but never diractly satisfies a reader's need for

Henryk Broder, a psychologiat and journalist has conducted another analysis of pomography and published a report entitled "Who's afraid of pomography?" Lika Herr Dahl he takes exception to this



A St Pauli Nachrichten fan angrossed in the paper's antertaining reading mate continual reminder of their origin. They

(Photo: Marianne von derla are foreigners, foreign workers. And back

tha clerics association,

functiest man in the world."

For Rosenberg him is a losing but

Production costs for a circulated

50,000 run to about 40,000 %

Advertisements bring in no north 5,000 Marks a mouth. Herr Speland

'Firms don't want to arouse mping

that they have anything to do with

Helmut Rosenberg said that the overheads for his firm are 108,000 th

border costing in all I.2 million Marks

have damaging effects for society."

manship of Rudolf Stefen has refused.

agree to Schwache's demands nor

latest call from the Bonn Minister

magazine of this kind."

serious newspapers.

into suclety.

He said: "... What Jasmin and the rest are respected. When he admitted & of the illustrated press prints is a marry- was homosexual he was thrown a go-round of frustration. Reedars are prosented with things that thay are only evar likely to know from hearsey and what they have read in the press. They will probably never have such experiences in their life. They compare their life to the glamour of pornographic fables and come to the conclusion that they cannot keep

"In addition they do not get to see what thay really want to ... whereas interest in genuine (prohibited) pornography very quickly wants as we have learned from experience since it soon satisfies curiosity by unveiling everything and leaving no tobuos primly covered up. The exact opposite is true of the kind of whiter-than-white pornography permitted In this country. It gives out atimulants in small doses and never comes to the crucial point of total calightenment. Thus it guarantees itself a continued existence and thusa who peddle it good husiness, while they hypocritically cloim to be helping people to a better life."

The Rosenberg publication him is com-plately different from the rest of his papers. It is sub-titled "the inagazine with tha man" a publication for the homophile. Editor-in-chief of this publication Dleter Michael Specht. 29, a student of psychology, Catholic theology and German studies said: "We want to make the homophile aware of what he is, give him self-awareness and help him come to terms with those around him and the problems that face him."

Herr Specht calls himself a fighter and says that with his studies of Christionity he is counted among those people who

Arranging for a wife



ery seventh marriage in this country is arranged with the aid of a marriage idance bureau, according to Arthur H. Flidtner, chairman of the association of

In the main, women between 35 and 60 and men. between 25 and 30, and frequently up to 40, turn for help to the 250 marriage guidance bureaux thet operata in this country.

marriage come from ell professional groups and from all social levels, eccording to Arthur Flidtner, Ministers and actors as well as cooks and building labourers have sought the aid of these

The atatistics of those who seek aid from marriage guidance bureaux has changed little over the past ten years. Ten marriage guidance bureaux, spaaking in yeers ago the average cost for consulting a marriage guidance bureau was only 300 Marks, In 1970 this cost could be anything from 300 to 3,500 Marks.

The most expensive method of consultation was via guidance bureaux that use computers to select partners.

(Kölner Stadi-Anzeiger, 2 March 1971)

Family and Youth Affairs for po-cution. This decision taken in Octa-1970 meant that St Paull Nachrid should not be put on the index. lifting judged to be "not damaging to" The judgment was affected by sideration of rudimentary efforts at de-

> no further throats of prosecution again St Panli Nachrichten. Maria Heiderscheid (Handelsblatt, 15 Merch 1917

cal and emancipatory dissemination

information. Since then there have be

SPORT

8 April 1971 - No

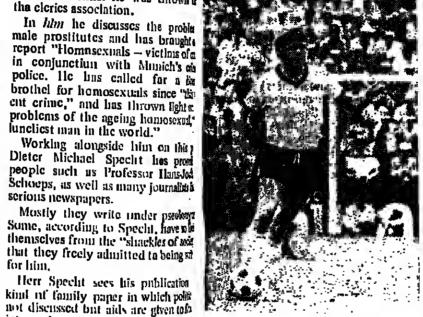
Soccer stars play abroad for better pay and more glory

mang this country's foatballers abroad the names that most readily fome to mind ara those of Helmut Haller and Karl-Heinz Schnellinger in Italy, undoubtedly this country's most promi-

. They are by no means alone, though, and Italy is not the only country whera there is a demand for first-rate football talent from this country. More than two dozen professionals are currently under contract to clubs in Belgium, France, Switzerland and Holland.

They have their problems, too. In their adopted countries thay are generally known as the Blond Boy or the German and their Teutonic strenth and Germanic resilience are praised sky-high.

here they are seen as mercenaries -



Germans, of course, but Germans who piefer to work abroad.

Their wives stomp through the supermarkets, dictionary in hand. They cook German foad, drive German cars, their children go to the German school, they tune in to German radio programmes and the postman brings them German newa-

per month. But business is thriving it has been able to buy expensive point Haller went to Bologna in autumn 1962 equipment and an estate near the F after a first-rate, ante-raising performance at the World Cup in Clule. Schnellinger Martin Schwache would like to followed in his footsteps, going to Manthese newspapers that he attacks po huz, in summer 1963.

cuted by the "weak-kneed Federal" Both went of their own free will with public agency responsible for control obscene publications". According to the intention of making money and reasonable people everywhere wished they are highly dangerous to impress able young people and are dies them good luck. Morbld patriots were, of course, quick to talk of treachery and a aexual drives into an area "that of sell-out.

They earned the money they were The Bundespriifstelle under the ing for, too, and still do so. By now As a player for Ditren 99 and I FC both of them are Mark millionaires and Cologne he played in two World Cups and

WELL SONNTAG

have invested wisely, Haller in real estata, atocks and shares and a house in Augsburg, Schnellinger also in real estate, shares and valuablas, including paintings.

AC Milan, Schnellinger's club, recently played Juventus Turin, Haller's club, to a 0,000-crowd at Milan's San Siro atadium. The final score was I-l and each had paved the way for his team's goal.

This is the stuff that pays - cash, praise and naw contract prospects. Thirty-two year-old Schnellinger and 3 t year-old Halcan count on the wheel of fortune turning their way for a further season at

Since their emigration success has followed success, and success has paid. Haller was elected Footbeller of the Year in Italy and in 1964 won the Italian championship with Bologna.

Schnellinger is still considered to be one of Italy's best backs. With Milan in 1967 he was a member of the team that won the Italian champlonships and went on to win both Europenn Cups.

Good luck has neglected neither of them yet there have bean occasiona when they have willingly foregone the financial rewards and come home - to play for

Tuke Helmut Haller of the Mexico World Cup, for instance. The Italians gave him leave of absence to play for this country. His fellow-countrymen gave him a cordial but guarded reception. The first twenty minutes of the first fixture, agninst Murocen In Leon, put puld to l'Inller's cherished hopes though.

11c was starved of the ball. His fallowplayers made it cleer what they felt of him and that they had no intention of ollowing him tu share in the glory that

After twenty minutes Holler left the field. That evening he locked himself in his room and ever since there has been no more mention of Helmut Haller playing for this country ogain.

Karl-Heinz Schnellinger, tougher and more self-confident, more diplomatic too, can boast Rhenish charm and cunring. Ha livas his own life and does not allow external influences to gain the upper hand. His broador shoulders have so far shrugged off the chips.

"Homeaickness?" he saya, "Not ma not as long as I feel I am needed hare, anyway." Spaghetti and mecaroni have consoled him for the disappearance from the culinary horizon of Rhenish sauerbraten, the aalt pork joint that Is a favourite dish where he comes from. Like Haller ha thinks of himself as an Italian

was capped 27 times. As a ployer far AS Rome and AC Milan he has also taken part in two Warld Cup campetitions and peen capped twenty times.

Both men eern lire by the kdo in Italy but will play for their country at the drop of a hat. "I only have to give him a call," national coach Helmut Schön says of Schuetlinger. And daspite Mexico Haller frankly admits that "For an internotional cap I would cross the Alpaon foot."

For this kudos Schnellinger is quita willing to encounter the ill-will of his fellow-players. The other members of the team taka a dim view of his earning the money abroad and than snatching caps from one of their number into the

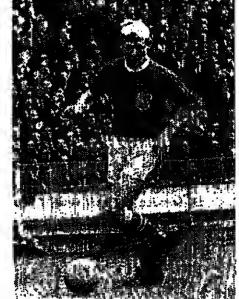
On the last accasion when this dislike made its presenca felt, before the match agoinst Albania, Schnellinger claimed it left him cold.

With the healthy egoism born of selfconfidence and years of professional give and take abroad he readily accepted Helmut Schön's offer of the position of freewheeler among the backs, a pasition Franz Beckenbauer has longed for for

The atmosphere was a little chilly as a result but Schnellinger shrugged this off. The pundits proved him right, many of them making him out to have been the beat man on the field in what was in other respects a none too glorious per-

Schnellinger has learnt how to use his tongue and grit his teeth to best effect.

Other pleyers imported from this country have by no means been second-rate either. Well-known names auch as Szymaniak, Brills, Konletzka, Schütz, Banthaus, Kuppers, Volkert, Maaa, Barnd Dörfel, Helmut Rahn and Lothar Emmerich (tha last two top-ranking goal-scorers in this



Karl-Hainz Schnallingar (Photos: Nordbild)

country) have also figured on contracts for foreign clubs.

Just as Stuttgart once bade farewell to Waldner and Geiger Munich asw the last of Olk and Ohlhauser and Cologne parted company with Hornig and Rühl.

The times have changed aunce the lata fiftles and early aixties, though, Italy and Spain having imposed a ban on the import of foreign players in order to nip in the bud a not insignificant outflow of oreign exchange.

This ban deprived top-flight German players of the opportunity of becoming not just wall-to-do but wealthy. It elso atopped a trend that in the long run would inevitably have left football in this country second-rote.

Even so a couple of dozen playera have left the Federal league over the last two seasons. Many of them obandoned the struggle to reach the top in this country, preferring to carn os much money more

In their chosen countries they are players in demand. Here they were run of Ulsert Schröder

(WELT am SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)

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